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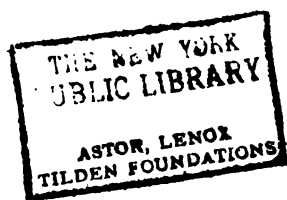


Brockett

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JOHN NORTON BROCKENBURY F.S.A.

A
GLOSSARY
OF
North Country Words,
WITH
THEIR ETYMOLOGY,
AND
AFFINITY TO OTHER LANGUAGES;
AND OCCASIONAL
NOTICES OF LOCAL CUSTOMS
AND
POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

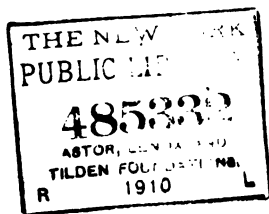
BY
JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT, F. S. A.,
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE.

THIRD EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED BY
W. E. BROCKETT.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:
EMERSON CHARNLEY, BIGG MARKET; AND
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., LONDON.

MDCCCXLVI.



Les mots sont le lien des sociétés, le véhicule des lumières, la base des sciences, les dépositaires des découvertes d'une Nation, de son savoir, de sa politesse, de ses idées : la connoissance des mots est donc un moyen indispensable pour acquérir celle des choses ; de-là ces Ouvrages appelés Dictionnaires, Vocabulaires ou Glossaires, qui offrent l'étendue des connoissances de chaque Peuple.—*Gebelin*.

NEWCASTLE : PRINTED BY T. AND J. HODGSON, UNION STREET.

TO
THE RIGHT REVEREND
EDWARD MALTBY, D.D.,
LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM,
THIS THIRD EDITION
OF
A GLOSSARY OF NORTH COUNTRY WORDS,
IS,
WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S KIND PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED, BY
THE EDITOR.

Exams May 26, 1910 vol 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Compiler of the Glossary of North Country Words, after the publication of the second edition, omitted no opportunity of adding to the work, and correcting what he considered capable of amendment. He had also received from several of his friends suggestions and additions of considerable value ; these he unfortunately did not live to digest in such a manner as to fit them for the press ; and, as a third edition was called for, the task devolved upon one who felt his inability to fulfil it as he could wish, but which respect for the memory of his departed father prompted him to undertake. In addition to several of those friends of his late father, whose assistance was acknowledged in the preface to the second edition, the editor has to express his obligation for the valuable communications made to him by his late lamented friend, the Rev. John Hodgson, of Hartburn, by the late Mr. Brumell, of Morpeth, and by Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of Castle Eden, whose vocabulary of terms used in the collieries on the Tyne

and Wear is a curious and necessary addition to the work. For the valuable and laborious services of Mr. Turner, of Newcastle, in preparing this edition for the press, he has also to render his warmest acknowledgments.

The examples given from our early writers, both English and Scotch, will prove, what many lexicographers have maintained, that the language of England and Scotland, previous to, and up to, the union of the two crowns, was nearly identical; and they will also prove, that much of the dialect of the North is not a *patois*, as many have supposed, but was the language of composition from the dawn of English poetry, in the reign of Edward the Third, to the accession of James the First, when the simplicity of the Saxon tongue yielded to a more ornate style.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE Glossary before the Reader is the result of those hours of literary amusement, when it was thought necessary to unbend the mind from professional labour. The Author has felt much satisfaction at the favourable reception which his former attempt to collect and preserve the relics of our good old Northern dialect has received from some of the first literary characters of the age. He has, in particular, been gratified by the approbation of several gentlemen of great philological learning, in both kingdoms ; among whom he is proud to rank the Rev. H. I. Todd, the profound editor of two editions of Dr. Johnson's national work, with the most valuable additions ; and the Rev. Dr. John Jamieson, whose Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language contains a labour of lexicography, as elaborate and comprehensive as any that has yet appeared.

The Author may be permitted to denominate this an entire new work, rather than a second edition of his former publication. Independent of the numerous additions, which

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further research and communication, both with the living and the dead, have enabled him to give, all the old articles have undergone a complete revision, and most of them are re-written. A wider range has been taken, and a variety of circumstances relative to the usages of the olden time, as well as to the local customs and popular superstitions of the present day, have been introduced. The ancient traditions of the country are entitled to more regard than is generally given to them by the fastidious. However hyperbolically exaggerated, or concealed from the perception of this enlightened age, few of them are wholly false.

The Glossary has been made much more copious in the etymological department—alike interesting to the antiquary and the philologist. Every scholar is aware of the extraordinary analogy of various languages. In many of the articles will be frequently found noticed the words of similar origin, appearance, and meaning, in the cognate dialects, ancient and modern, of the North of Europe, which may be truly said to form the warp and the woof of English, and on which the flowers of Greece and Rome have been embroidered. Notices are also given of striking affinities, in sound and meaning, with different other languages; though these are not always sufficient to constitute an etymon.

It is unnecessary to adduce reasons for preserving our old words. They are generally simple and expressive, and often more emphatic than their modern synonymes. By the

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revival of a more general relish for early English writers, the reader will imperceptibly acquire a habit of regarding them in the light of their pristine dignity. He will no longer hastily pronounce to be *vulgarisms* what are in reality *archaisms*—the hard, but deep and manly, tones and sentiments of our ancestors. The book will prove how much is retained of the ancient Saxon speech—in its pure unadulterated state—in the dialect of the North of England, which also exhibits more of the language of our Danish progenitors than is to be met with in any other part of the kingdom.

Our Northern words and terms, though often disguised in different spelling and structure, bear strong affinity to the Scottish language. Indeed, the greater part of them will be found to be in current use in each country. Even laying out of view the opinion expressed by some writers, that the Scottish language is merely a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, the similarity of words and phrases used both in the North of England and the South of Scotland, may be accounted for by the county of Northumberland, and other parts of the English territory, having anciently formed a portion of the sister kingdom. But it is to be observed, that a number of the words in this Glossary, which are unknown to the South, are in common use in the North of Scotland. It is true that the greater part of these may be traced to the French ; but hence the words used in Scotland may often be explained and elucidated by reference to those of the North of England, and *vice versa*.

By a communication from George R. Kinloch, Esq., of Edinburgh, the Author has been furnished with an extensive list of our North Country words which are in use in Scotland, some of which have escaped the vigilance of Dr. Jamieson, though Mr. Kinloch says they are well known as Scottish words. In some instances where they differ in spelling, or have a wider signification in Scotland, the Author has either given the Scots orthoepy, or the additional meaning.

To James Losh, Esq., Major Thain, George Taylor, Esq., Anthony Easterby, Esq., Rev. William Turner, Rev. James Raine, Rev. George Newby, Mr. Edward Hemsley, Mr. Robert Thompson, and those other friends who have contributed so much to the interest of the work, by allowing the Author the unrestrained use of their interleaved copies of the former edition, he returns his grateful thanks.

For the invaluable and kind assistance afforded him by his antiquarian friends, Robert Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth, and Sir Cuthbert Sharp ; and by the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B. D., Prebendary of Durham, Matthew Culley, Esq., of Fowberry Tower, I. I. Wilkinson, Esq., Rev. H. Cotes, R. R. Greenwell, Esq., and Thomas Fenwick, Esq., in the unreserved communication of various manuscript vocabularies of provincial terms, collected in different parts of the Northern Counties, his warmest acknowledgments are due, and he feels sincere pleasure in thus publicly recording his sense of the obligation.

With these aids, and with the assistance and encouragement he has received, during his undertaking, from different eminent individuals, which it would have the appearance of personal vanity in the Author to particularize, he has endeavoured to the best of his ability, and making the most of the time which he could allow himself from other avocations, to re-construct, and, as he hopes, materially to improve, the Glossary of North Country Words.

Of the instances of misconception and inadvertence, which may still remain, those, who are most conversant with the subject, will, in its various and complicated nature, discover the best extenuation.

Albion Place, 16th March, 1829.

CONTRACTIONS

USED IN THIS GLOSSARY.

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.

Br.	Ancient British Language.
Celt.	Celtic Language.
Cumb.....	Cumberland Dialect.
Dan.	Danish Language.
Dur.....	Durham Dialect.
Dut.....	Dutch Language.
Fr.	French Language.
Gael... ..	Gaelic Language.
Germ.	German Language.
Gr.	Greek Language.
Ir.	Irish Language.
Isl.	Islandic (or Icelandic) Language.
Ital.	Italian Language.
Lanc.	Lancashire Dialect.
Lat.	Latin Language.
Mœ.-Got.....	Mœso-Gothic Language.
Newc.	Newcastle Dialect.
North.....	Northumberland Dialect.
Sax.....	Anglo-Saxon Language.
Sc.	Scottish Language.
Span.	Spanish Language.
Su.-Got.	Suio-Gothic, or ancient Language of Sweden.
Sw.—Swed.....	Modern Swedish Language.
Tent.	Teutonic Language.
West.	Westmorland Dialect.
York.....	Yorkshire Dialect.

AUTHORS AND WORKS REFERRED TO.

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- Crav. Gloss. *Horse Momenta Cravenæ. or the Craven Dialect exemplified*, 12mo. Lond. 1824.
- 2d. edit. *Dialect of Craven*, with a copious Glossary, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1828.
- Du Cange. *Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*, 6 tom. fol. Paris, 1733.
- Gael. Dict..... *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum : a Dictionary of the Gaelic Language*, compiled and published under the direction of the Highland Society of Scotland, 2 vols. 4to. Edinb. 1828.
- Grose..... *Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local Proverbs*, 8vo. Lond. 1787.
- Grose..... *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, 8vo. Lond. 1785.
- Ihre..... *Glossarium Suio-Gothicum*, 2 tom. fol. Upsal. 1769.
- Jam.—Jamieson. *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, 2 vols. 4to. Edinb. 1808.
- Jam. Supp..... *Supplement to the Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, 2 vols. 4to. Edinb. 1825.
- Jennings. *Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire: with a Glossary*, 12mo. Lond. 1825.
- Jun.—Junius. *Etymologicum Anglicanum*. Edid. Lye, fol. Oxon. 1743.
- Kilian. *Etymologicon Teutonicæ Linguae*, 2 tom. 4to. Traj. Bat. 1777.
- Le Roux. *Dictionaire comique, satyrique, critique, burlesque, libre, et proverbial*, 2 tom. 8vo. Lion. 1752.
- Lye..... *Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum*. Edid. Manning, 2 tom. fol. Lond. 1772.

- Moor.** Suffolk Words and Phrases, by Edward Moor, F.R.S. F.A.S., &c. 12mo. Woodbridge, 1823.
- Nares.—Nares' Gloss.** A Glossary; or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c. 4to. Lond. 1822.
- Palgrave.**..... L'Esclaircissement de la Langue Françoise, fol. **BLACK LETTER.** The two first books printed by Pynson, and the third (the most copious part) by Iohan Hawkins—the only work he ever executed.
- Prompt. Parv.** Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum, fol. Pynson, 1499.
- Ray.** Collection of English Words, 12mo. Lond. 1691.
- Roquesfort.** Glossaire de la Langue Romane, 2 tom. 8vo. Paris, 1808. Supplement, 8vo. 1820.
- Skin.—Skinner.**..... Etymologicon Lingue Anglicanæ, fol. Lond. 1671.
- Somner.** Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, fol. Oxon. 1659.
- Spelman.** Glossarium Archæologicum, fol. Lond. 1687.
- Thomson** Etymons of English Words, 4to. Edinb. 1826.
- Todd's John.—Todd's Johnson.** Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Edited by the Rev. H. I. Todd, M.A., F.S.A., 4 vols. 4to. Lond. 1818—2d. edit. 3 vols. 4to. Lond. 1827.
- Tooke** Diversions of Purley, 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1798 and 1805.
- Wachter.**..... Glossarium Germanicum, 2 tom. fol. Lips. 1737.
- Watson.** Vocabulary of uncommon Words used in Halifax Parish.
- Wilb.—Wilbraham.** An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire. From the Archæologia, Vol. XIX. With considerable Additions, 8vo. Lond. 1820. 2d. edit. Lond. 1826.
- Willan.**..... A List of Ancient Words at present used in the Mountainous Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Archæologia, Vol. XVII.

MEMOIR

OF THE LATE

JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT, ESQ., F. S. A.

——— Manibus date lilia plenis :

Purpureos spargam flores, ———

His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere.

THE Life of a Country Solicitor, engaged from “morn to dewy eve” in the round of professional duties, does not ordinarily afford those incidents which render Biography entertaining and instructive. And yet, we not unfrequently see, in the faculty of the Law, men with minds so constituted that, in the midst of the most pressing engagements, they can find ease and relaxation in the simple change of study, and grasp intelligence on subjects which, to an ordinary observer, seem alien to what has not inaptly been termed “a legal mind.” Mr. Brockett, the compiler of this Glossary, was emphatically a Lawyer—a diligent and painful Student of the Law—of great and extensive practice in it—and yet, as matters of amusement and relaxation, he grappled, but always with the hand of a master, with general Literature, Antiquities, and Lexicography—he brought Numismatics under

searching criticism—he sounded the depths of constitutional learning, and displayed an acquaintance with political science, which, in another walk of life, would have led to distinction.

Mr. Brockett was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Brockett, formerly of Witton Gilbert, and, afterwards, for a long series of years, the Deputy Prothonotary of the local Courts of Record of Newcastle upon Tyne. On the family removing to Gateshead, which town was conveniently situated for the elder Mr. Brockett's residence, young Brockett was placed under the care of the Rev. William Turner, then the preceptor of a limited number of young gentlemen. His proficiency under this admirable teacher was most gratifying, and laid the foundation of a warm friendship between the master and the pupil, which closed only at death. The elder Mr. Brockett was a profound mathematician, and when his son was not engaged with Mr. Turner, he had him under his own care in the Prothonotary's Office, studying with closeness and intense application, the most exact of human sciences.

When the younger Mr. Brockett reached the proper age, he selected the Law as the object of his pursuit, and was placed in the office of the late Mr. Carr, where he remained for a year or two, and then removed to the chambers of Messrs. Clayton & Brumell, at that time the principal solicitors in the North of England. I had been acquainted with Mr. Brockett since March, 1802, but it was not until he became a clerk to Mr. Carr, that a close intimacy was formed between us. The Law, till then, had been a dry and barren field to me, and I had determined on forsaking it the moment I could have my articles cancelled. My friend suggested the propriety of our meeting on an evening in every week, after the labours of the day, and discoursing on *law*

subjects only. We did so ; we read—we disputed—we prepared pleadings, briefs, and assurances in supposed cases, the consequence of which was, the imparting of a taste for forensic subjects, and an impulse in the acquisition of legal knowledge, of which I yet feel the force, and experience the advantage. I have often seen Mr. B. at those meetings, wield the golden metwand of the law with admirable precision, and anticipate the status he was afterwards to take.

After Mr. Brockett had served his articles, he became managing clerk to Mr. Donkin, who was then rising into great eminence as a solicitor. Having spent a short time with Mr. Donkin, he was admitted an attorney, and practised as such for many years in Newcastle, with distinguished ability and success. In the early part of his professional career, he was extensively employed as an advocate in the Mayor's and Sheriff's Courts of Newcastle, then under the able presidency of the greatest of provincial lawyers, the late Mr. Hopper Williamson, and dealing with pleas, generally cognizable only in Westminster Hall. In the management of his causes, Mr. B. displayed that tact and discriminating judgment, aided by a manly and impressive eloquence, which, had he been called to the bar, would have secured to him the honours of the noble profession to which he belonged ; but the turn of his mind was to tenures and conveyancing, and in both of those branches of recondite learning he excelled. No man could read an abstract with a clearer head, or with a sounder judgment than Mr. Brockett ; and the conveyances which flowed from his pen, display a beauty, a compactness, and a harmony of parts, most delightful to the student of the *Formulae Anglicanum*. But his highest praise as a professional man is, that his practice was marked by the strictest integrity and liberality, and that his numerous friends with implicit confidence, committed their concerns to his guidance and direction.

When a very young man, Mr. Brockett took an active part in the affairs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, and in the various discussions that took place at the meetings of that body. The Society soon appreciated his attainments, and placed him, first on its Committee of Management, and then in the office of Secretary, which situation he held until his death.

Mr. Brockett's passion for antiquities, was excited by a friend presenting him with some duplicate Coins, and he became, in consequence, a member of the local Society of Antiquaries, almost, if not quite, from its very commencement, and for many years previously to his death, a member of the Council of that body, and one of the most intelligent and best informed of the gentlemen, who assembled at the meetings of the society.

Dr. Dibdin, in his "Northern Tour," very justly states that Mr. Brockett "may be considered the Father of the *Typographical Society* established at Newcastle: His *Hints on the propriety of establishing* such a Society having appeared in 1818:—a short Tract of six pages." But he was not only the Father of that Society, but one of the principal contributors to the splendid series of Tracts issued from its press—a series which has raised the typographical character of the town, to a first-rate eminence in the Republic of Letters.

He translated and published, in connection with this Society, Beauvais' celebrated "Essay on the Means of distinguishing Antique from Counterfeit Coins and Medals," to which he added many important notes and illustrations. Mr. Martin, in his Bibliographical Catalogue of privately-printed Books, has enumerated this and several others of Mr. B.'s beautiful productions. But the works by which he was most distinguished, are his "Enquiry into the Question, whether the Freeholders of Newcastle upon Tyne, are enti-

tled to vote for Members of Parliament for the County of Northumberland," and his "Glossary of North Country Words." The first of those publications, replete with constitutional and antiquarian lore, received the high commendations of Mr. Hopper Williamson and other lawyers, and the latter is appreciated wherever the English Language is known. Mr. B. had, at the time of his death, made considerable preparations for a third edition of the Glossary, and his only surviving son, Mr. William Edward Brockett, with filial piety for the memory of his lamented Father, (and to satisfy the demand of the public for a new edition of the work,) has brought the present edition through the press, availing himself of the kindly literary aid of Sir Cuthbert Sharpe, George Taylor, Esq., of Witton-le-Wear ; Francis Mewburn, Esq., of Darlington ; the Rev. Dr. Darnell, of Stanhope ; Mr. John Turner, of Newcastle, and other respected friends of his late Father, who have taken a lively interest in making the work as perfect as possible. But the general diffusion of education tends to make the English Nation "of one language and of one speech ;" and the time seems not to be far distant when the North Country words, which Mr. Brockett has collected with so much care, will, in the strictest sense of the term, be Archaisms even in Northumberland.

The health of Mr. Brockett, for the last twenty-five years of his life, was such as to preclude his going much into company, but he spent such portions of his time as he could spare from the laborious duties of his profession, in those literary and scientific pursuits, for which he had so very refined a taste and ability. He formed a splendid Cabinet of Coins and Medals, which, after a sale in June, 1823, of ten days' continuance, by Mr. Sotheby, of London, realized 1,760*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* His Library of scarce and curious Books in the Decem-

ber following, was sold by the same gentleman. The sale continued fourteen days and realized 4,260*l*. Mr. Brockett had a small collection of Prints and Portraits, which was, with that of the late Dr. Whittaker, the Historian, sold by Mr. Sotheby in January, 1824, and realized 60*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. A catalogue of the books, with the prices realized, was published, and is still referred to, as an authority for the value of the works comprised in it.* At those sales Mr. Brockett had the gratification of seeing the most gifted men of the day in competition for the beautiful works which he had displayed so much judgment in collecting. But he was not a bare collector. He knew the value of his books, in the intelligence and wisdom treasured in their pages, and the uses of his Coins and Medals, for the illustration and confirmation of history.

Immediately after those sales, Mr. Brockett sarded *de novo*

* The late Earl of Durham, then John George Lambton, Esq., purchased some of the brightest gems in the collection :—The following is a list of them, with the prices at which they were sold. They now constitute part of the library of Lambton Castle :—

Allan Tracts, Darlington (Collection of), 52*l*. 10*s*.

Edmonston's Baronagium Genealogicum, 6 vols., 17*l*. 17*s*.

Gardner's England's Grievance, 1655, 20*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Garlands (Right Choice and Merrie Collection of), made by William Garret, 6 vols., 10*l*. 10*s*.

Glossary of North Country Words, an Original Manuscript, compiled by Mr. Brockett, 8*l*. 8*s*.

Hogarth's Genuine Works, published by Boydell, 13*l*. 5*s*.

Holbein's Heads of the Court of Henry VIII., 25*l*. 5*s*.

Holme's Academy of Armoury. *Chester*, 1579, 13*l*. 10*s*.

Magna Charta, printed in gold, 54*l*. 12*s*.

Northumberland Household Book, 1770, 10*l*. 10*s*.

Prynne's Works and Parliamentary Writs, 183*l*. 15*s*.

Mr. Lambton was much disappointed at this sale, in not buying the splendid copy of Bourne's History of Newcastle, on large paper, and illustrated with numerous drawings and prints, which was purchased by Mr. Jupp for 54*l*. 12*s*

in his favorite pursuit of collecting. And he made such rapid progress in this delightful work, that when Dr. Dibdin visited him in 1837, the learned author of the *Bibliographical Decameron*, seems to have been astonished at what he saw and heard at Mr. Brockett's house. The greatest of Bibliomanists thus expresses himself, "In fact, the zeal, activity, and anxiety of my friend, in all matters relating to the literary, scientific, and antiquarian welfare of his native [adopted] town, have no limits and know no diminution. They rise up and lie down with him. One thing particularly struck me, in his closely-wedged miscellaneous collection—the choice and nicety of each article :—A *golden Nero*, or a first *Walton's Angler*, was as well nigh perfect as it might be ; and his *Horsley* was only equalled by his *Hock*." In another part of his book, Dr. Dibdin gives the reader the following graphic sketch of his visits to Mr. Brockett :— "More than once or twice was the hospitable table of my friend, John Trotter Brockett, Esq., spread to receive me. He lives comparatively in a nut-shell—but what a *kernel* ! Pictures, books, curiosities, medala, coins—of precious value—bespeak his discriminating eye and his liberal heart. You may revel here from sunrise to sunset, and fancy the domains interminable. Do not suppose that a stated room or rooms are only appropriated to his ~~h&kt&g~~ ; they are "up-stairs, down-stairs, and in my *lady's chamber*." They spread all over the house—tendrils of pliant curve and perennial verdure. For its size, if I except those of one or two *Bannatyners*, I am not sure whether this be not about the choicest collection of books which I saw on my tour. Mr. Brockett is justly proud of his *Horsley* ;—he opened it with evident satisfaction. They are all at Newcastle necessarily *Horsley-mad*. I suffered him to enjoy his short-lived triumph. His copy was upon small paper : of most enviable size and con-

dition. "Were you ever at Belvoir Castle?" observed I.— "Never," replied he. "Then take care never to visit it; for *there* is a copy, upon LARGE PAPER such as eyes never beheld. Having seen and caressed it, you will throw this into the Tyne." I shall take care to avoid Belvoir Castle," was my friend's reply.

"Mr. Brockett may justly boast of a superb series of *Roman gold coins*, from Julius Cæsar to Michael VIII. Paleologus; and although his collection does not comprise every known variety, it contains all the specimens of any rarity and interest. What renders it more peculiarly valuable is the exquisite state of preservation of the whole. But here are also *British* gold and silver coins, of our Henrys and Edwards, and medals which illustrate in particular the local history of Newcastle. Nor is my friend a mere *collector* of these things. The numismatic blood tingles in his veins: he is deeply read in numismatic lore; at times evincing the taste of Eckhel, and the learning of Rasch."

It only remains for me to state, that in domestic life, Mr. Brockett was a pattern of all that was amiable. His family participated with him in his favorite studies and pursuits, and his home was the abode of peace and happiness. Some years previously to his death, he lost his eldest son, when that son's genius was streaming forth in every direction, and indicating a career of no ordinary character. He sustained the shock with surprising fortitude, but it may have been the remote cause of his death, which occurred on the 12th of October, 1842, when our lamented Glossographer was only in the 54th year of his age. At the time of his death, Mr. B. was F. S. A., London, and, as I have already stated, of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and Secretary of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle upon Tyne. The Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and the

Committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society, followed the remains of their old friend and associate to their resting place, whilst his pall was borne by Dr Headlam, Mr. Adamson, and other Friends, who had enjoyed a closer intimacy with the eminently-talented and honoured individual, whose loss was so generally deplored.

JOHN FENWICK.

11, *Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne,*
June, 1846.

LIST OF WORKS BY MR. BROCKETT.

- An Enquiry into the Question whether the Freeholders of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the County of Northumberland. 8vo., pp. 5l. 1818
- Hints on the Propriety of Establishing a Typographical Society in Newcastle upon Tyne. (200 copies printed.) 1818
- A Catalogue of Books and Tracts printed at the private Press of George Allan, Esq., F. S. A., at Darlington. (100 copies printed.) 1818
- A Letter to the Rev. Henry Phillpotts, M. A., Prebendary of Durham. 1819
- Memoirs of Thomas and John Bewick prefixed to the Edition of Bewick's Select Fables. 1820
- Selecta Numismata Aurea Imperatorum Romanorum Ex Museo Ioannis Trotter Brockett, Partes Prima & Altera. (32 copies printed.) 1822
- A Glossary of North Country Words, in Use, from an Original Manuscript in the Library of John George Lambton, Esq., M. P., with

considerable additions, by John Trotter Brockett, F. S. A. London and Newcastle.

"It were pity that such particulars should be lost."—*Mirror for Magistrates*.

Newcastle upon Tyne : Printed by T. and J. Hodgson, for E. Charnley, MDCCCXXV. pp. 243. 600 copies printed in crown octavo, and 32 copies in royal octavo.

A Glossary of North Country Words, in Use; with their Etymology, and Affinity to other Languages; and occasional Notices of Local Customs and popular Superstitions. By John Trotter Brockett, F. S. A., London and Newcastle.

Newcastle upon Tyne : Emerson Charnley, Bigg Market, and Baldwin and Cradock, London, MDCCCXXIX., pp. 343. Reprinted, 300 copies printed in crown octavo, 50 copies in royal octavo, and 2 in quarto. Printed by T. & J. Hodgson.

A Postscript to an Enquiry into the Question whether the Freeholders of Newcastle upon Tyne are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the County of Northumberland. 8vo., pp. 50. 1831
Several Papers in the *Archæologia Æliana*.

LIST OF WORKS EDITED BY MR. BROCKETT.

An Essay on the Means of distinguishing Antique from Counterfeit Coins and Medals, translated from the French of M. Beauvais, with Notes and Illustrations by John Trotter Brockett, F. S. A. (209 copies printed.) 1819

The Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the Reigns of Edward I., II., and III., appropriated to their respective Owners; by the late Benjamin Bartlet, F. S. A. A new Edition, with Notes and Illustrations, by John Trotter Brockett. (105 copies printed.) 1817

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ment by Generall Lesly. Together with the Manner of the Scots marching out of New-castle; related by the best Intelligence. Printed in the year 1641. (101 copies printed.) 1820

- An Experimental and Exact Relation upon that famous and renowned Siege of Newcastle, the Divers Conflicts, and Occurrences that fell out there during the time of Ten Weeks and odd Days, and of that Mightie and Marvellous Storming thereof, with power, policie, and prudent Plots of Warre; together with a succinct Commentarie upon the Battell of Bowden Hill, and that Victorious Battell of York or Marston Moore, never to be forgotten, by him who was an eye-witness of the Siege of Newcastle, William Lithgow, 1645. (201 copies printed.) 1820

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- A Full Relation of the Scots March from Barwicke to Newcastle, with Eighteen Thousand Foot, Three Thousand Horse, Five Hundred Dragoons, and a Hundred and Twenty Pieces of Ordnance. Also, their Message to the Governour of Newcastle, and their Proposition to the Cavaliers, and their several Answers about the Surrendering of Newcastle. Together with a Relation of xi. of the Erle of Warwick's ships appointed to fall upon vii. ships which lay at Newcastle laden with malignants' goods, intended for Holland; as it was delivered to the Parliament, by a Messenger from the Scot A mie 1644. (202 copies printed.) 1827

A

Glossary

OF

NORTH COUNTRY WORDS.

A.

A. It is a striking provincial peculiarity, in many parts of the North of England, tenaciously to retain this letter in most of the words in which modern English substitutes *o*; as *awn*, for own; *bane*, for bone; *hame*, for home; &c.; and to omit the last two letters in those ending in *ll*; as *a'* (*aw*), for all; *ca'* (*caw*), for call; &c. But at Hexham, and a district round it, the *a*, instead of usurping the place of *o*, as is common in most other parts of Northumberland, is itself converted into *o*, in the vulgar pronunciation; as *o*, for all; *bo*, for ball; *fote*, for fault; *hofs*, for half, &c. "*Hexham ho-penny*" is a bye-word of long standing; and "*Hexham the heart of o England*," may be said to be proverbial.

A, always, ever.—*Cumb.* *A*, in the Saxon language, is the adverb here given. Perhaps from the same root the Germans have their *ewig*, and its dependents. In the formation of our border dialects it has been freely denizenized. *Vide AYE.* "For *ever* and *a*," is an expression used by old rustics. Philologists and grammarians will decide how far, in this sense, pleonasm of continuous action, the *a* is an adverbial prefix to our participles *agoing*, *acoming*, &c.

A, interrogative—*a*? what? what do you say? *Qy.* Eh?

AAC, AIK, YAK, YECK, or YAIK, the oak tree. Sax. *ac*, *œc*. Su.-Got, *ek*. Germ. *eiche*. Dut. and Isl. *eik*. Sc. *aik*. The words *aik* and *acorn*, observes Mr. Boucher, fall under that numerous list of northern terms which differ from the common speech of England, only by having retained that strong characteristical mark of their Saxon origin, the *a* in the place of the modern *o*, and would not have been adverted to here, had there not been something peculiar in their pronunciation, in which alone their provincialism consists. The former is pronounced yeck or yaik, just as earth is pronounced yerth; whilst *acorn* is every where pronounced nearly as it is spelled. By having thus retained the orthography as well as the orthoepy of *aik*, the people of the North have avoided that inconsistency, which certainly is imputable to their Southern neighbours, of rejecting the ancient and original spelling, in the theme, whilst yet it is retained in the derivative: for, to be consistent, *acorn* should be written *ocorn*. Both these terms are pure Saxon, *ac* and *œcorn*; the latter importing as literally in the Saxon, as it does in English, the fruit or corn of the aik; and hence the proper names of Aikin, Akenside, &c.

ABACK, backwards; en back. Isl. *a-bak*. Not obsolete, as stated in Todd's Johnson.

ABACK-A-BEHINT, behind or in the rear. "*Aback-a-behint* where the grey mare foaled the fiddler;" that is, I am told, threw him off in the dirt.

ABAWÉ, to daunt, astonish, lower—abash. Fr. *à bas*.

ABIE, to suffer; to pay dear for. "Ye shall dearly *abie* it."

"Forsothely, a prentis, a revelour
That handeth dis, riot and paramour,
His maister shall it in his shoppe *abie*."—*Chaucer*.

ABLE, wealthy; as "an *able* man,"

ABLINS, perhaps, possibly. Mr. Boucher justly considers this word a remarkable confirmation of an ingenious grammatical position, first strenuously urged by Gebelin, and, since, well supported and confirmed by Mr. Horne Tooke,

viz. that particles were originally verbs. He takes *ablines* to be the participle of the present tense of the irregular verb, "to be *able*;" and as such, easily resolvable into the *being able*. *Qy.* haplings, *quasi* haply.

ABOON, ABUIN, above, overhead. Sax. *abufan*. Mr. Todd says, aboon is "common in Westmorland and part of Yorkshire." It is also in constant use in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. *V.* Junius and Boucher.

ABRAID, to rise on the stomach, to feel an inclination to vomit, with a degree of nausea; applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste, or difficult of digestion. *See* BRAID. Both from upbraid: *reprove* is often used in the same sense.

ABREDE, in breadth, spread out. Sax. *abred-an*, to lengthen.

ABSTRACT, to take away by stealth.—*Borders of North*. In the dissertation on Fairies, in the Border Minstrelsy, a curious instance of superstition is related, where the corpse of a deceased person, dug up from the grave, is said to be abstracted. So in Law, *abstraction* of tithe is the unjustifiable removal of it.

Ac, mind, heed, care; as, *ne'er ac*, don't mind—take it not to heart. It is a phrase used to any one who has suffered injury or affliction. "Come, my friend, never *ac*," do not lay it to heart. Probably from Sax. *ace*, pain.

ACKER, to curl, as the curl of water from the wind. *Aoker*, s. a ripple on the surface of the water.

ACKERSPRIT, the premature sprouting of a potato, the germination of grain. Gr. *akros*, the end, and *akrugos* a curling shoot. *V.* Skin., Jam., and Wilb. In a Scotch Act of Parliament "Anent Malt-makers," it is said that they "let their malt *akerspire* and shute out all the thrift and substance at baith the ends, quhare it should come at ane end only."

"For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called to *akerspyre*; and then it is fit only for swine."—*Mortimer's Husbandry*.

ACKERN, an acorn.

ACKNOW, to acknowledge, to confess. Lat. *agnosco*. The old form of the word—still in use as a northern provincialism.

ACOW, or ACAW, crooked, obliquely, awry. Sax. *ascunian*, *devitare*.

ACRE-DALE LANDS, common fields in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or less extent ; from *acre*, a word common to almost every language, *ager* (Lat.), and *acker* (Germ.), and Sax. *dælan*, to divide. In ancient times an *acre* did not signify any determinate quantity of land ; and the Normans had an *acre* confessedly differing from that of the Saxons. When at length it came to mean a specific part, the measure still varied, until it was fixed by statute, in the reign of King Edward I.

ADDER-STONE, a perforated stone—the perforation imagined by the vulgar to be made by the sting of an adder. Stones of this kind are suspended in stables as a charm to secure the horses from being hag-ridden ; and are also hung up at the bed's head, to prevent the night-mare. They are also called *self-bored* stones. Boucher says they were used by the Druids as amulets. In Welsh they are called by what is supposed to be their Druidical name, *Glain-naidrs*, or *Glain-y-nadroedd*, i. e. snake stones. See HOLY-STONES.

ADDIWISSEN, had I known it. An expression nearly obsolete, though still retained by some old persons. It appears, says Mr. Boucher, to have been formed on that poor excuse, to which silly people are apt to have recourse, when, for want of consideration and caution, they have fallen into some difficulty : *had I wist*, or *had I wissen* (and in the pronunciation it is as one word, *addiwissen*), I would not have done so and so. The phrase is of great antiquity, occurring in Gascoigne's Hermit's Tale, in Gower, and in Holinshed.

ADDLE, AIDLE, EDDLE, *v.* to earn by labour, ADDLINGS, AIDLINGS, *s.* labourer's wages, earnings. Sax. *edlean*, recompense, or requital.

ADDLED, *a.* decayed, impaired, rotten ; as “*addle-headed*,” “*addled eggs* ;” from Sax. *adl.*, or *adel*, a disease, or its verb, *adlian*, to be sick or languid.

ADDLINGS, earnings ; wages received for work.

ADIT, the approach, or entrance to any place, as the adit of a house, &c. ; but more particularly applied to the horizontal shaft, or sough of a mine. Lat. *aditus*.

AE, EA, one, one of several, each.—AEWAAS, EAWAYS, *always*.

“*As lad frae out below the ha’
Ees Meggie wi’ a glance*.”—*Road Patr.*

APEAR’D, afraid. Pure Saxon. This word is repeatedly used by Shakspeare.

AFORE, before, on hand. Sax. *at-foran*, *Afore*, the old English word for *before*, is also in use.

AFT, behind. Pure Saxon. The dictionaries call this a sea term, but it is in common use on the banks of the Tyne, and occasionally in other places, in the sense here given, without any relation to nautical subjects.

AFTER-DAMP, the residuary gases after an explosion in a coal pit—carbonic acid, nitrogen, and carbonic oxid—causing great loss of life.

AG, to hack or cut with a stroke. Sax. *haccan*. This is no vulgarism, but the pure and genuine pronunciation of the Saxons. Their letter *c* (between two vowels) answered to, and had the power of, the Greek γ . V. Hickes’ *Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica et Moesa-Gothica*, p. 1.

AGATE, on the way, agoing—on foot again ; as a person recovered from a sick bed. “The fire burns *agate*,” that is, is beginning to burn briskly.—*York.*, where it always denotes incipient rapidity.

AGEAN, AGEN, again, against, Sax. *agen* ; and so used in old English. AGEANTH, against.

AGEE, AJEE, AGYE, awry, uneven, aside. Across ; as, “it went all *agee*.”

“Rouse up thy reason, my beautiful Annie ;
Let ne’er a new whim ding thy fancy *ajee*.”—*Allan Ramsay*.

AGGER, earthen banks, or mounds, thrown up either for defence, as in encampments, or as boundaries, by the British, Roman, and Saxon inhabitants of Britain. Lat. *aggero*, to heap.

AGGNAILES, or **HAG-NAILS**, see **WURTSRINGS**.

AGLEE, or **AGLEY**, wrong, awry. As poor Burns truly said,

"The best laid schemes o'mice and men
Gang aft a-gley."

AGOG, eager, desirous, on the start. "He's quite *agog* for it."

Great research has been expended, and much has been written on the etymology of this word. It is strange that all our philologists have marked it as uncertain; as it may, I think, be satisfactorily derived from Ital. *agognare*, to wish, to long for. Since this was written, I have been informed by a valued correspondent in Edinburgh, who has most kindly and liberally aided me in my etymological enquiries, that there is a Roxburgshire saying "on the *gogs* for it," synonymous with "quite *agog* for it"—meaning "he is in the humour for it," or, "is eager for it." This expression, he is of opinion, is derived from, and, indeed, is a pure translation of the French phrase "*être dans ses gogues*," which Boyer gives as synonymous with "*dans sa bonne humeur*," to be in a merry mood, pin, cue, or humour. V. Boyer, *vo. gogues*; which is derived from the reciprocal verb "*se goguer* (*se rejouir*) to be or make merry." It is scarcely necessary to remark, that both the French verb and phrase are only used in a comical or burlesque style, which is the very character of *agog*. A writer in the Quarterly Review (Vol. LIV., p. 321) in noticing this article, refers to Icelandic, *à gægium*—on the watch, or look out—from the neuter passive verb *gægiaz*, to peep or pry.

AGROTE, to surfeit, cloy, or saturate. An old word used by Chaucer.

AHINT, behind, "To ride *ahint*." Sax. *q hindan*, post.

AIG, sourness, in a slight degree. "The milk has got an *aig*."

AIGRE, sour. Fr. *aigre*. Hence **ALE-AIGRE**, which see.

AIN, ANE, *pron.* the northern pronunciation of own ; being, as it were, a compound of *a'une*, i. e. *all* belonging to *one*, in contradistinction to that which is the property of *many*.
V. Boucher.

AINCE, or **ANES**, pronounced **YENCE**. Adv. once.

AIRD. This word, as applied to the name of a place, means high ; as *Airdley*, in Hexhamshire. Br. *aird*, height. Gael. and Ir. *ard*, mighty, great, and noble. *Qy.* from *arduus*, lofty ? It is also used to describe the quality of a place or field ; in which sense it means dry, parched ; from Lat. *aridus*—hence *arid*.

AIRLY, the northern form of early ; conformable to Dan. *aarle*.

AIRT, or **ART**, a point or part of the horizon or compass ; a district, or portion of the country. Germ. *ort*, a place—*die vier orte*, the four quarters. Gael. *aird*, a cardinal point. In Yorkshire the pronunciation is *airth*.

“ It is concludit in this parliament
 That into Elgin, or into Inverness
 Shall be ane sute of Clarkis sapient
 Togidder with ane prudent precedent
 To do justice in all the northern *airtis*.”

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

AIRTH, afraid ; “ He was *airth* to do it.” Sax. *yrhth*, fear.

AIRTHFUL, fearful—producing superstitious dread. “ An *airthful* night.”

AITH, an oath. The same in Moes.—Got. and Sc.

AITHER, order, or course of husbandry in tillage land. Mr. Boucher, whose learning and memory I much respect, is unfortunate in his conjecture on this word. See **ARDER**.

AITS, **YAITS**, **YETTS**, oats. Sax. *ata*, *ate*. The sound expressed by *yaits*, as has been justly observed to me by a literary friend is in fact the proper diphthongal sound of öats—the *a* being long :—and a broad Yorkshireman talks of the beasts getting oorang (*wrang*—for *w* is a vowel in effect) among the whëate.

AIXES, **AXES**, a fit or paroxysm of an ague—an access. Used

by several of our old writers. The word appears to be derived from Sax. *ace*, the origin of *ache*, a pain; which, in the plural, Shakespeare has evidently pronounced *aitches*—a pronunciation which, in our own time, brought upon John Kemble much ignorant criticism. Our old women have innumerable prescriptions for the ague; all of them more or less, depending on something which is to operate as a charm. The opinion of the efficacy of charms in the cure of this disease is at least as old as the time of Pliny.

——— "Thou shalt uprise and se
A charme that was ysent right now to the
The which can helin the of thine azesses."—*Chaucer*.

AKELD, aye-keld. Sax. Perennial Well—always running. The name of a fine well, village, and township, in the parish of Kirknewton, Northumberland.

ALANE, **ALEAN**, alone. Dut. *all'en*. Dan. *allene*.

ALANG, tedious, weary, irksome.

ALANTEM, **ALANTUM**, at a distance, a long time. Ital. *da lontano*. Fr. *lointain*.

ALD, old. Sax. *ald*, *eald*. This syllable, in the beginning of the names of places, denotes antiquity.

ALE, a merry meeting of country people, a rural feast. *Bride-ale*, and *church-ale*, denoting the time for such hilarious meetings, are of frequent occurrence in old legal documents.

ALE-AIGRE, *alegar*, sour ale used as vinegar. **ALLEKAR**.—*West*.

ALE-TASTER, an officer still retained in some of the northern boroughs. His duty is to look diligently after the "brewers and tipplers, and to *taste* the *ale* within his jurisdiction." A person of this description was formerly appointed and sworn in every court leet.

ALGATES, an old word synonymous with *always*, or *all manner of ways*; and compounded of *all* and *gates* (which in the North denotes *ways*). Not obsolete, as stated in Todd's Johnson. It is used for, however, or at all events, sometimes—as *παυτως*. V. quotations in Tooke (Vol. I., p. 179,

who strangely mistakes the derivation. In the Glossary to Way's *Fabliaux*, it is attempted to be traced thus:—*ALGATES*; *ALGUISE*; *ALWISE*, *always*: that is, let the *guise* or *manner* be what it may; at any rate; by all means; in any way. *Algatis* occurs in Wiclif's Translation of the New Testament, Rom. xi., 10.

ALL-ALONG-OF, ALL-ALONG-ON (sometimes by quick articulation, pronounced *AW-LUNG*) entirely owing to. This term would almost seem to be a corrupt pronunciation of *all owing*. It is, however, of considerable antiquity in our language; being used by Skelton, Ben Jonson, and others; and may be referred to Sax. *ge-lang*, operâ, causâ, impulsu, culpâ, cujusvis. *V.* Lye. An ingenious friend suggests, *all 'longing of*; to '*long*, he says, being used for, to belong, in some of our old poets. *V.* Tooke, Vol. I., pp. 424—431. Baxter always writes "*long of*," and "*a long of*." *V.* Call to the Unconverted. It is very common in the North, but not peculiar to it.

ALLER, the alder-tree. *Alnus glutinosa*.—Smith. Sax. *cêler*, *alor*, *alr*. See **ELLER**.

ALLER-FLOAT, or ALLER-TROUT, a species of trout—usually large and well grown—frequenting the deep holes of our retired and shady brooks, under the roots of the *aller*, or alder-tree; from which it has its name.

ALLEY, the conclusion of a game at foot-ball, when the ball has passed the boundary.—*Dur.* Fr. *à l'ais*—to the plank which bounded the course, as at tennis. A marble made of alabaster is also called an *Alley*.

ALL-HALLOW, All Saints' Day (1st Nov.). "It is remarkable, that, whilst the old Popish names, for the other fasts and festivals, such as Christmas, Candlemas, Lammas, &c., are generally retained throughout England, the northern counties alone continue the use of the ancient term for the festival of *All Saints*."—Boucher. In the name of churches, there is, however, an exception. See **HALLE E'EN**, and **NUT CRACK NIGHT**.

ALL-IN-THE-WELL, a juvenile game in Newcastle and the neighbourhood ; and perhaps in other places.

ALN, water, a river in Northumberland. The *alnus* is the water tree ; and *al-dur* pleonastically signifies the same.

Al would seem to be an older term than *dur*. *Alnus* is the name of a river in Scythia. Mart. vii., 29.

ALWAYS, however, nevertheless. Its use in this sense is common in the North ; and also in Scotland. See **ALGATES**.

AMACKALLY, in a manner, as well as one can. Sax. *maccalæe*, opportunely.

AMANG, among. Sax. *mengan*. to mix. See **JAMIESON**.

A-MANY, a great number, a mixed multitude. According to the author of *The Diversions of Purley*, many is the past participle of Sax. *mengan*, miscere, to mix, to mingle ; and *many a* is a corruption for *many of*, and therefore improperly used with a singular.

AMBRY, or **AUMBRY**, a safe or cupboard, where cold and broken victuals are kept. Sax. *ælmerige*, repository, scriinium, abacus, Norman Fr. *ambrey*, a cupboard.

“ If thou wilt anatomize and open thy selfe, thou shalt find within, a save, an *ambry*, nay a store-house and treasure (as Democritus saith) of many evils and maladies, and those of divers and sundry sorts.”—*Holland's Plutarch's Morals*.

“ Ne seener up, than her heid's in the *ambry*.”—*N. C. Prov.*

AMEAST, **AMAYST**, almost.

AMELL, between or among, amidst. Ray says, “ contracted from a *middle* ; or perchance from the French word *mesler*, signifying to mingle ;” but there seems little doubt of its being directly from the Swed. *emellan*, or Dan. *imellen*, the preposition for between.

AN, or **IN**, if, should ; as, *in anters*, should it happen, if it come to pass, in case, &c. *In anter*, in case I get well home.

ANAN, what ? what do you say ? Commonly used as an answer to questions not understood, or indistinctly heard. Perhaps from a repetition of Fr. *ain*, noticed by La Roux

as "sorte d'interjection interrogative, commune aux petites gens, et fort incivile parmi des personnes polies;" or it may be, as Mr. Boucher suggests, merely a reduplicative of the Saxon or Gothic particle *an*, which is defined to be "graticula interrogationibus præmissa."

ANCHOR, the chape of a buckle, *i. e.*, the part by which it is fastened. Fr. *ancre*. Lat. *anchora*.

ANCLET, ANCLETH, ANCLIEF, the ancle, a gaiter. Sax. *ancleow*.

AND-IRONS, the same as END-IRONS; which see.

ANENST, over-against, towards, opposite to. A very old word in our language; supported by the authority of Chaucer, Holinshed, and others, and still in common use in the northern counties.

"Four times the brazen horse entering, stuck fast
Anenst the ruin'd guirdle of the towne."

Heywood.

ANENT, concerning, respecting; also over against, opposite.

V. Jam. *anens*; and Watson, *anent*. Saxon, *anan*, to give; *anend*, giving.

"And Jhesus biheld hem and seyde *anentis* men it is impossible,
but not *anentis* God, for all thingis ben possible *anentis* God."

Wiclif's Bible.

ANGLEBERRY; amongst old people in Northumberland this is the name of a vetch, probably so called because it *angles*, or catches and clings to plants or shrubs, stronger and taller than itself.

ANG, or AWN, the beard growing out of barley, rye, or wheat.

This term seems to have been adopted from the Danes or Swedes, who got it from the Goths. V. Boucher, *awnd*.

ANG-NAILS, corns on the toes.—*Cumb.* See WURT-SPRINGS.

ANTERS, in case, lest, it may be. Dut. *anders*. V. Ray, *aunters*, and Boucher, *anantres*.

ANTERS, needless scruples, mischances or misadventures.

ANTRIMS, affected airs or whims, freaks, fancies, maggots.

TANTRIMS, angry.

ANUDDER, another.

ANUNDER, beneath.

APIECE, with the subject in the plural—pennies *apiece* ; ones *apiece* ; to every one one.

APPERN, APPREN, a common mode of pronouncing *apron*, in many of the northern counties. See **NAPPREN**.

APPETIZE, *v.* to provoke an appetite for food. Juliana Barnes, or Berners, who, Warton says, wrote about 1480, uses *appetydely*, as an adverb, in the sense of *with a good appetite*. The passage wherein it occurs is sufficiently curious, in more respects than one, to be laid before the reader.

“ Aryseerly : serve God devoutly : and the world besly. Do thi werke wisely : yeve thyn almesse secretly : goo by the waye sadly. Ansuere the peple demurely : goo to thy meste *appetydely*. Sytte therat dyscretly : of thy tonge be not to lyberall : aryse therfrom temperately. Goo to thy souper soberly : and to thy bed merely ; be in thyne inne jocondly. Please thy love duely ; and slepe surely.”

APRICOCK, an apricot. Used by Shakspeare ; and perhaps the more genuine form of the word.

APRIL-GOWK, an April fool. See **GOWK**.

ARAN, or ARAIN, a spider.—*York*. Lat. *aranea*. Fr. *araignée*. Span. *arana*. Ital. *aragno*.

ARAN-WEB, or ARAIN-WEB, gossamer, a cobweb.

ARDER, order, or course. In husbandry the *arders* are the divisions of tillage land set apart for regular courses of crops in successive years ; or for courses of cropping in rotation.

ARF, ARFISH, timid, fearful, apprehensive, afraid. “ I’m rather *arfish* about that.” See **AIRTH**.

ARGY, the vulgar pronunciation of argue.

ARK, a large chest or coffer in farm houses, used for keeping corn or meal. The original and etymological sense of the word. Lat. *arca*. It is usually made of strong oaken planks, which are sometimes elaborately carved. Many of these arks are of high antiquity. In the will of Bernard Gilpin, 1582, the testator leaves to the “poore of Houghton pische the greater new *ark* for corne, standing in the hall, to provide them grotes in winter.”

"Thay leif not spendil, spone nor spelt,
 Bed, bolster, blanket, sark, nor scheit:
 Johne of the parke
 Ryps kist and ark,
 For all sic warke
 He is richt meit."

Maitland's Complaint.

ARLES, ARNS, ALLS, EARLES, or YEARLES (these variations being undoubtedly in their origin one and the same word), money given in confirmation of a bargain, or by way of earnest for service to be performed. Gael. *iarius*. Welsh. *ernes*. Mr. Boucher seems to consider *Arles* to be the last and almost expiring remains, in our language, of a word of very remote antiquity, that was once in general use, which the Romans abbreviated into *arra*, and which the Latins in the middle ages changed into *arrha*. It denoted an earnest or pledge in general, and was often used to signify an espousal present or gift from the man to the woman on their entering into an engagement to marry. This, as we learn from Pliny, was a ring of iron, the ancient Romans being long prohibited from wearing rings of any other metal. The giving of *arles*, as earnest money, for confirming a bargain, is still very common in all the northern counties. It is also an old custom, seldom departed from, for the buyer and seller to drink together on these occasions. Without it the engagement would hardly be considered as valid.

—"or quhen the *arits*, or God's pennie, are given and taken
 by the buyer and seller, and is accepted be him."

Regiam Magistatem, b. iii., p. 93.

ARNUT, AWNUT, the pig-nut, or earth-nut, *Bunium bulbocastanum*. Sax. *eard-nut*. Dut. *aarde-noot*. The roots are gathered by children, who eat them.

ARR, a mark or scar made by a wound, a cicatrice. Hence, POCK-ARRS, a common phrase in the North for the marks left on the face by the small-pox. The word may be satisfactorily derived from Dan. *ar*, a seam, scar, or mark of a wound; or from Su.-Got. *ærr*, cicatrix. The term is also

found in the Islandic language—*ær.* or *ðr.* The custom-house mark, in some places, is called the broad arrow (*arr.*). *Qy.*, has *broad*, in this sense, the same meaning as in old Scotch, *open*, or official, in contradistinction to private? A *broad* letter means an official letter.

“ Old Thomas had also issue Thomas Rokeby, his third son, whom I mention with reverence, for that he beareth about continually with him an *arre*, or mark, in his face, an ensign of valour and honourable service done to his country; for, being at Norham chief lieutenant to his brother Christopher Rokeby, he had a spear broken on his face.”

(Economia Rokebetorum, in Retros. Rev. 2d Series, Vol. II., p. 488.)

ARRANT, an errand; used also for a disorderly person.

ARSEWARD, perverse, obstinate. Sax. *æwerd*, perversus, aversus.

ARSEY-WARSEY, ARSIE-VARSIE, topsy-turvy—*vice-versâ*.

“ All things ran arsie-varsie.”—*Ben Johnson.*

ARVEL, a funeral.—ARVEL-SUPPER, a funeral feast given to the friends of the deceased, at which a particular kind of loaf, called *arvel-bread*, is sometimes distributed among the poor. The practice of serving up collations at funerals appears to have been borrowed from the *cœna feralis* of the Romans, alluded to in Juvenal (Sat. V.), and in the laws of the twelve tables. It consisted of an offering of milk, honey, wine, &c., to the ghost of the departed. In the case of heroes, and other illustrious men, the same custom seems to have prevailed among the Greeks. With us, it was anciently a solemn festival made at the time of publicly exposing the corpse, to exculpate the heir, and those entitled to the effects, from fines and mulcts, and from all accusations of having used violence. In conjecturing an etymology, the late Dr. Whitaker, after stating that he had vainly sought in every etymologicon to which he had access, refers (though he admits with very little confidence) to the word *arferial*, in Kirchman de Funeribus Romanorum, p. 554. *V. Hist. Richmond.*, Vol. II., p. 298. Surely we ought to be satisfied, either with Welsh, *arwyl*, funeral obsequies; or Dan. *arveöl*,

a funeral feast ; from *arve*, to heir or inherit. But see Thoresby's Diary, Vol. I., p, 362.

ASK, ASKER, Esk, a water newt, believed by many, but without any foundation, to be venomous. *Lacerta palustris*. Gael. *asc*.

ASP, the aspen tree. Apparently the proper form of the substantive.

ASPER, sharp.

" In *aspre* spech the Persye than can speyr."

Wallace, Book v., l. 492.

ASS, ashes. This manner of pronouncing and using the word is general in all the northern counties. It has evidently been adopted from some of the northern languages :—Sax. *asce*. Germ. *asche*. Isl. *aska*. Dan. *aske*. Dr. Johnson says, the word wants the singular ; but, as remarked by Mr. Todd, it is common in the singular, in the North of England.

ASS-HOLE, a place for receiving ashes—an ash-hole.

ASS-MIDDEN, a heap of ashes collected for manure.

ASS-RIDDLIN, the riddling or sifting of the ashes on the hearth, on the eve of St. Mark. The superstitious notion is, that, should any of the family die within the year, the mark of the shoe will be impressed on the ashes.

ASSIL-TREE, an axle-tree. So invariably pronounced in the North. Fr. *asseul*. Gael. *aisil*. Ital. *assile*.

ASSIL TOOTH, or AXLE TOOTH, a grinder—a tooth situated under the *axis* of the jaw. Isl. *jaxle*, dens molaris. Su.-Got. *oxeltand*, a grinder. V. Ihre.

ASTITE, ASTY, rather, as soon as, sooner ; literally, *as tide*. Sax. and Isl. *tid*.

ASTONIED, astonished, in a consternation. An old word, not yet obsolete. V. Todd's Johnson, *astone*.

———" Adam soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood and blank."—Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

ATHER, Saxon, *aether*, a field. In the county of Northumber-

land, speaking of their system of husbandry, they say they have their tillage-land in three or four *athers*—oats, fallow, wheat, or oats.

ATTERCOP, ATTERCOB, a spider's web. Sax. *atter*, poison, and *coppe*, a cup; receiving its denomination, according to Dr. Jamieson, partly from its form and partly from its character—a *cup* of *venom*. *Attercop* is also occasionally used to denote the spider itself; which is curious, as being still unaltered Saxon—*atter-coppa*. Hence a female of a virulent or malignant disposition is sometimes degraded with the appellation of an *attercap*. This is the name of a township in Redesdale, and is called Attercops, perhaps, because in warm, hazy weather, in September, the grass and sparty ground is silvered over with gossamer, or cobwebs, which spiders weave with threads so fine, as to be almost invisible to the human eye in dry summer weather.

“In the towne of Shrowysbury, seten thre men togedur, and as they seton talking, an *atturcoppe* comow te of the wows, and bote hem by the neckkus alle thre.”—*Pref. to Rob. de Brunne*.

A-TWEE, in two; as broken in two. Chaucer uses *atow*; a word still retained in the North.

ATWEEN, between, betwixt. Ancient, but not obsolete, **AUD, AULD**, the northern pronunciation of old. Sax. *eald*.

“Herin is ane unsely law
That has been used of *ald* daw,
And bus be done for frend or fa.”—*Yvaine and Gawtn*.

AUDFARANT, AULD-FARRAN, grave, sagacious, ingenious. Children are said to be so when they are wiser or more witty than those of their age usually are, that is, *fashioned*, or formed like an *older*, or more experienced person. Dut. *ervaren*. Dan. *erfaren*, experienced.

“Evening with brother, &c., at Garraway's Coffee-house, was surprised to see his sickly child of three years old fill its pipe of tobacco and smoke it as *audfarantly* as a man of threescore.”

Diary of Ralph Thoresby, Vol. I., p. 352.

AUD-LANG-SYNE, AULD-LANG-SYNE, a favourite phrase in the

North, by which old persons express their recollections of former kindness and juvenile enjoyments in times long since past—immortalized by the muse of Burns.

AUD-PEG, AULD-PEG, old milk cheese. *See* OLD-PEG.

AUD-THRIFT, AULD-THRIFT, wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors.

AUK, a stupid or clumsy person. From old Got. *auk*, a beast; or it may be from the northern sea bird, called the *auk*, of proverbial stupidity.

AUM, the elm tree. Old Fr. *oulme*. Alum is also, in some places, pronounced *aum*. Br. *alm*. In northern pronunciation, the letter *l* is frequently dispensed with, or discarded.

AUN'D, ordained, fated, destined. "I'm *aun'd* to this luck."

Qy. owned? Mr. Stephenson considers it "probable that this is a secondary meaning of the Islandic *andas*, to die, which is formed from *ande*, the spirit, or breath. *See* *Ihre*, Vol. I., p. 90.

AUP, a wayward child—an *ape*; from Sax. *apa*. *See* YEPP.

AUTER, altar. Many of our old authors write this word *auter*, or *auter*; which is still the pronunciation in the North. Old Fr. *auter*. The high altar—a term for the communion table, retained in Cumberland, where it is pronounced as one word *heeautre*—was probably so called to distinguish it from the Saints' altars, of which there were several in most churches.

AUWARDS, awkward, athwart. A beast is said to be *auwards*, when it lies backward or downhill, so as to be unable to rise. Sheep, heavy in the wool, are often found so; in which case, if not extricated, they soon swell and die. Sax. *æward*, perversus, aversus.

AVER, a work-horse—a beast of burden. *V.* Spelman, *affri*, *affra*; and Du Cange and Kennett, *averia*. Blackstone, Vol. III., p. 149.

AVERISH, or AVERAGE, the stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest—the portion of the *avers*. Isl. *afret* or *afrettr*. Dan. *afred*, *ævret*, pasturage, after-grass

Aw, the common pronunciation of I. Aw's, I am.

"Aw was up and down, seekin for *maw* hinny,
Aw was thro' the town, seekin for *maw* bairn."

Song, Maw Canny Hinny.

AW-MACKS *all makes*, all sorts or kinds. V. Boucher.

AWMUS, the pronunciation of *alms* in the North. Sax. *almesse*.

Dan. *almisse*. Indeed, in almost all the early writers, both English and Scotch, the word is a dissyllable. Chaucer accordingly spells it *almesse*: other old writers have it *almous*.

"He was a man of *almous* grete
Bath of moné and of meta."

Wyntown's Cronykil, b. vi., p. 151.

AWN, *v.* to acknowledge, to *own*. Sax. *agan*, possidere.

"You never *awn* us now-a-days."

AWN, AWNE, *a.* own, proper. Sax. *agen*, proprius.

"This house! these grounds! this stock is all mine *awne*."

Ben Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

"Quhen misdoers are with your sword overthrawn,
Then may hel merehandis live upon their *awin*."

Lindsay's Three Estates.

AWN-SELL, own-self.—AWN-SELLS, own-selves.

AWsome, appalling, awful. "The lightning was *awsome*."

AXE, to ask. This, now vulgar, word is the original Saxon form, and is used by Chaucer, Gower, Bale, Heywood, and many other ancient writers. It does not, however, appear to have obtained a footing in any of the cognate languages of the North, which seems to show that whilst we formed our vocabulary from the Saxons, other northern nations drew from Gothic sources.

"You lovers *axe* I now this question,
Who hath the werse, Arcite or Palemon?"

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

AYE, always, continually, for ever. An old word; said in Todd's Johnson to be now rarely used, and only in poetry. For colloquial purposes, however, it is frequently made use of in Northumberland; and, so far as my recollection serves me, in other parts of the North. My friend, Archdeacon

Wrangham, an elegant classical scholar, refers me to Greek *au*, or *au* for a derivation. There is certainly a striking analogy. See EIGH. Pronounced in a long drawling manner, it betokens surprise.

AYONT, beyond. "Far *ayont* the hill." Sax. *a-geont*.

A YOU A, HINNY, A YOU A, HINNY BURD, a northern nurse's lullaby. Brand has observed that an etymologist, with a tolerable inventive fancy, might easily persuade himself that the song usually sung in dandling children in Sandgate, in the suburbs of Newcastle upon Tyne, the Wapping or Billingsgate of that place, "A you, a hinny," is nearly of a similar signification with the ancient Eastern mode of saluting kings, "Live for ever." *V. Pop. Antiq.* Vol. I. p. 377. The song here referred to will be found in Bell's *Rhymes of Northern Bards*, p. 296.

B.

BABBLEMENT, silly discourse. Probably from Fr. *babiller*. In the first edition of this work I admitted the derivation given in the Craven Glossary, and supported by other authority—"Heb. *Babel*, confusion of tongues"—which a correspondent (with whose criticism in general I am not disposed to quarrel) deems worthy of Parkhurst. To be free from misconception and error is not the attribute of fallible man.

BABBY-BOODIES, broken pieces of earthen ware or glass, used by female children for decorating a play-house, called a *boody-house*, made in imitation of an ornamental cabinet.

"Then on we went, as nice as owse,
Till nenst au'd Lizzy Moody's:
A whirlwind cam an' myed a' souse
Like heaps o' *babby-boodies*."

Song, Jemmy Jonsson's Wherry.

BACK, in miner's language a fissure in the coal, having an angle with the position of the seam.

BACK-BY, behind, a little way distant. *Bey* (Germ.) is near :—hence in-by, out-by, back-by.

BACK-CAST, the failure in an effort, a relapse into trouble. In coal mines an impediment in the working.

BACK-END, the autumnal part of the year,—the latter end of any given time.

BACKHOUSE, (pronounced exactly *Bacchus*,) a bakehouse. Sax. *bæchus*.

BACKSIDE, any ground at the back part of a house—not confined to the court or area behind. It has the same signification in Scotland. *V. Jam. Supp.*

“Nicholas Ward, unfortunately smoor'd to death, in sinking for a draw well in his father's *backside*, 10 Feb. 1716.”

Sharp, Chronicon Mirabile.

BACK-SKIN, a covering of leather, used by miners principally when sinking, as a protection against water.

BACKSTER, a baker.—*See BAXTER.*

BACKSTONE, a heated stone for baking unleavened cakes upon, before iron plates were used—a *bakestone*. Stones are still in use for oat-cakes.

“As nimble as a cat on a hot *backstone*.”—*Yorkshire Proverb.*

BAD, bid, entreated, invited, asked. *See BID.*

BADGER, a cadger or pedlar; but originally a person who purchased grain at one market, and took it on horseback to sell at another. Perhaps from Lat. *bagulus*, a carrier; though a writer in the *Gent. Mag.* for August, 1829, (in reviewing the 2nd. edition of this work,) rather thinks that the French *bagagier* is the nearest root, *badger*, as he imagines, being only an abbreviation. Sherwood does not refer us to any single French word for *badger*, but calls it *celui qui porte*, &c. Before the roads in the North were passable for waggons and carts, this trade of badgering was very extensive. Badger, I understand, is a common name in Lancashire for the keeper of an ordinary flour and butter shop.

BADLY, sick, ill.—**SADLY** **BADLY**, very much indisposed.—

BADLING, a worthless person—a *bad one*. Sax. *baedling*, homo delicatus.

BAFF, blank. The week in which the pitmen receive no pay is called the *baff-week*, denoting a blank or vacant week. A card, not a trump, is a *baff* one.

BAFF-ENDED, blunted. Picks are said to be so when the points are off.

BAG, the udder of a cow. Isl. *baggi*, onus, sarcina.

BAIL, **BALE**, a signal of alarm, a bon-fire.—**BAIL-HILLS**, or **BALE-HILLS**, hillocks on the moors where fires have formerly been. Sax. *bæl*. Isl. *bal*, pyra. See Cray. Gloss. *Baal-hills*.

“Item it is scene speedful that there be colst maid at the east passage betwixt Roxburgh and Berwick; and that it be walked at certaine fuirds the quihilkis gif mister be sall make talken-ings by *bailles* burning, &c.”—*Act 12th Par. James II.*, 1455.

BAIN, ready, easy, near, applied to roads. Isl. *beinn* rectus. Germ. *bahn*, a path, a beaten way.—**BAINER WAY**, a nearer way.

BAIRN, a child. Sax. *bearn*. Mœ.-Got. *barn*. It is the same in the Islandic and Danish languages. The word is written by old English writers, *bearn*, *bearne*. In “All’s Well that ends Well,” in the dialogue between the Countess and the Clown, it is observed, that “*bearns* are blessings;” and in the “Winter’s Tale,” when the shepherd finds Perdita, he exclaims, “mercy on’s, a *bearne*! a very pretty *bearne*.” Among the vulgar—especially the pitmen—*bairn* is applied to a female child only. By the favour of a friend I am enabled to present the reader with the following illustration of this confined meaning of the word, from their own phraseology. “Assa! wor wife’s gotten her bed, mun.”—“No!—ist a *lad* or a *bairn*, then?” “Wey, guess.”—“Mebbies a *bairn*?”—“No.” “Mebbies a *lad*, then?” “Odd smash thou’s a witch, or somebody’s telt th’.” In Shakespeare’s time, it would seem that a *child* signified a

female, in contra-distinction to a male infant; though it appears from Warton that it was once just the reverse.

"A boy, or *child*, I wonder."—*Winter's Tale*.

Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, has "GIRLES, *n. pl. Sax.* young persons, either male or female." But this derivation of *girls* from the Saxon is very questionable; no such word being to be found in Somner or Lye. See further on this subject in Gent. Mag., August, 1829, p. 143.

"Of your almis gude folks, for Godis lufe of hevin,
For I half motherless *batrns*, either *sax* or seven."

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

"You are an honest goodman, and have care of your *bearns*."
Ben Jonson.

"For Marie love of hevене
That bar that blisful *barn*."

Piers Ploughman.

BAIRNISH, silly, childish, having the manners of a child.

BAIRNLESS, childless, without progeny. Sax. *bearnleas*.

BAIRNS'-PLAY, the sport of children, any sort of trifling.

BAIRN-TEAM, a large family, a brood of children, or *lots of bairns*. Sax. *bearn-team*, liberorum sobolis procreatio.

BAIST, to beat severely, Isl. *beysta*, to strike. Swed. *basa*, to beat. In Scotland they use this word in the sense of *to overcome*; particularly at cards, where one has lost considerably. It is also used as a substantive—one who is overcome.

BAITH, BEATH, B'YETH, both. *V. Jam. bathe.*

BAKIN, *s.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; "a bakin."

"Wayes me, husband! our awd bread 's a' gane,
We mun mak bannocks till the *bakin* come hame."

Yorkshire Dialogue.

BALK, a strong piece of timber for supporting the roof in a coal pit; also an undulation in the cover of a coal seam, reducing the thickness of its section, principally occurring in sandstone roofs.

BALK, a rafter in a kitchen, or outhouse. A rack fixed to the

rafter, common in old farm houses, to hold the fitches of bacon used by the family. Sax. *bale*. Germ. *balk*. See BAUK.

"Many a peece of bacon have I had out of thir *balkes*,
In ronnyng over the country with long and were walkea."

Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act I., Sc. 1.

"His owen hand than made he ladders three
To climben by the renges and the stalkea,
Unto the tubes honging in the *balkes*."

Chaucer,—The Miller's Tale.

BALLANT, a ballad. This is the general pronunciation among the vulgar, in the North of England, as well as throughout Scotland.

BALLUP, the front flap of the breeches.

BALL-MONEY, money demanded of a marriage company, and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a foot-ball.

BA ! LOU ! a nurse's lullaby. Thought by some to be a corruption of the French nurse's threat in the fable : *He bès ! là le loup !* hush ! there's the wolf ; an etymology not less fanciful than ingenious. In Scotland it is *balow* ; as in Lady Anne Bothwell's pathetic lament—

"*Balow*, my boy ; lie still and sleip !
It grieves me sair to see thee weip."

BAND, a layer of stone, or clay, in a coal seam ; also an iron joint, or hinge, used in connecting a flat rope that has been broken.

BAND-STONE, the stone immediately overlaying the coal at the shaft, and projecting into it.

BANE, BAIN, or B'YAN, a bone. Sax. *ban*. Teut. *bein*. "A sark full of *sair banes*," a shirt full of sore bones.

"The lyon hungered for the nanes,
Ful fast he ete raw flesh and *banes*."

Yvain and Gawin, l. 2052.

BAN-FIRE, BON-FIRE, a fire kindled on the heights at appointed places in times of rejoicing. Notwithstanding what Mr.

Todd has alleged as to the primitive meaning of the word, I remain of opinion that *bone-fire* is a corruption. See **BAIL**.

BANG, v. to thump, to handle roughly. *Su.-Got. and Isl. banga. Teut. bangelen.* A friend considers this word not local; but surely "*Bang* her amang her een"—hit her between the eyes, is a *λῆξις*; not to be understood by uninitiated South country ears.

BANG, v. to beat, to exceed, to surpass, to excel, to shut the door with violence.

"Harnham was headless, Bradford breadless,
Shaftoe picked at the crow;
Capheaton was a wee bonny place,
But Wallington *bangs* them a'".—*Northumb. Ballad.*

BANG, s. a leap, a severe blow. *In a bang*, suddenly, violently.

BANG, a strong, heavy lever for raising stones out of the ground, and such like work.

BANGER, any thing larger in proportion to the rest of its species. *V. Todd's John. banging.* See **BRANGER**.

BANKROUT, a vulgar name for a bankrupt; and, judging by the etymology, the right word. *Fr. banquerout. Ital. bancorotto. Teut. bankrote.* According to the compilers of the *Dictionnaire de Trevoux*, the term originally came from the Italians, who formerly transacted their business in a public place, and had benches on which they counted their money. When a merchant found his affairs in disorder, and returned not to this place of business, it was said that his *banco*, or bench, was *rotto*, broken up, as a mark of disgrace. See **BOX**.

BANKSMAN, a man employed in taking the coals from the mouth of the shaft of a coal-pit to the skreen.

BANNOCK, a thick cake of oaten or barley meal, kneaded with water; originally baked in the embers, and toasted over again on a girdle when wanted to be used. *Gael. bonnack,*

a cake. Irish, *boin-neog*. Others think that it may be from Isl. *baun*, a bean; such cakes having formerly been made of bean meal. Jamieson however, says, the word is Gaelic, and implies roundness.

BANY, B'YANY, bony, having large bones. Sc. *bainie*.

BAR, v. to shut, to close, to prohibit, to exclude. "*Bar* the door"—shut the door. "*Bar* the yet"—close the gate.

BARGH, BERG, a hill, or steep way. Su-Got. *berg*, mons. *V.* Thre.

BAR-GUEST, a local spirit or demon; represented as haunting populous places, and accustomed to howl dreadfully at midnight, before any dire calamity. The name may have come from Dut. *berg*, a hill, and *geest*, a ghost; or from Germ. *Bahr-Geist*, or Spirit of the Bier. Grose, however, who appropriates the word to Yorkshire, derives it from *bar* and *gheist*, owing to the ghost commonly appearing near gates or stiles, there called *bars*. In Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 7, Appendix, it is supposed to come from Sax. *burh*, a town, and *gast*, a ghost—signifying a town sprite.

BARGE-DAY, Ascension Day; when the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle make an aquatic perambulation in *barges*, according to ancient custom.

BARK, a box for receiving the ends of candles; formerly made of *bark*, and sometimes so still.

BARKED, BARKENED, BARCLED, covered with dirt, as though with bark; clotted, hardened. Isl. *barka*, cutem induere.

"Quhill bludie *barkit* was their berd,

As thay had worreit lambie."

Christ Kirk on the Green.

BARKER, a tanner—so denominated from *bark*, the great article used in his trade. The word is pure Danish. "The company of *Barkers*."—*Newc.*

BARKHAAM, a draught-horse's collar; formerly made of bark; generally pronounced **BRAFFAM**, which see.

BARNEY-CASTLE, the old, and still the vulgar, name of Bar-

nard-Castle.—*Dur.* “*Barney-Castle* gingerbread,” the best in the world.

“The rebels have gevyn over the sege of Barney-Castle.”

Sadler's State Papers, 1569.

BARLEY, to speak or claim. “*Barley* me that”—I bespeak that—let me have that. Quasi, in corrupt contraction, “by your leave me that.” See *Wilb. vo. ballow.*

BARRAS. The Barras-bridge is the name of a place in Newcastle, a few hundred yards north of the site of the ancient gate called Newgate. The Rev. Wm. Turner thought it was so called from bar-house, or toll-house, but unquestionably it is from its having been the *barras*, where tournaments were held without the walls.

“In Sanct Androis on Whitsun-monunday

Twa champions their manhied did assay

Past to the *barres* enarmit heid and handes.”

Str David Lyndsay.

BARRIER, a strip of coal left around the boundary of a royalty, to guard against eruptions of water from other collieries.

BARROW-COAT, the first under-dress of an infant.

BARROW-FIG, a gelt pig. Sax. *berg*, a hog.

BASELER, a person who takes care of neat cattle.

BASS, BAST, matting, dried rushes or sedges. Isl. *bast*, philyra. Bass, is also the name of a hassock, to kneel upon, so called from its being covered with bass. In Yorkshire, the slaty part of coal after it is burnt white is called *bass*.

BASTE, to put a tar mark upon sheep. It is done with a tarred stick; and may, therefore, be derived from old Fr. *bas-ten*, a stick. It is a variation of *BUIST*, *BEUST*, or *BUST*; which see.

BASTILE, a castle, tower, or any other fortified building; similar to a *PEEL*; which see. Fr. *bastille*. *Bastillus*, in the sense of a tower or bulwark, occurs in Hearne's edition of Elmham in Vit. Hen. V.; and *bastelle*, with the same meaning, is to be found in old French writers, as is also

bastiller, to besiege. Hence the name of the notorious *Bastille* of Paris. These strongholds were more numerous on the Borders of England and Scotland than elsewhere, and the ruins of many of them are to be found on the entire line of the Marches; and in most Border villages of antiquity. In Lord Euer's register of his devastations on the borders in 1544, as given in Murdin's State Papers, we find "Towns, towers, barnekynes, paryshe churches, *bastill* houses, burned and destroyed, 192."

"John Ourde with other xl. with him, went to Buschill and won the *bastelle* howse and toke iij. prisoners and browght away the goods."—*MS. Cott. Calig.*, b. v., f. 316, quoted by Boucher.

BAT, a blow or stroke. Old Gothic, *bata*, to beat.—LAST-BAT, a play among children. See TIG.

"But suddenly begued a feast
And after that begued a fray,
The tykes that were baith weak and least
They carried a' the *bats* away.

Ballad of Ecky's Mear.

BAT, state or condition, "At the same *bat*," signifying in the same manner; "at the *aud bat*," as formerly. *Bat*, also signifies speed; as, "to go at a *great bat*," to go at great speed.

BATTEN, *v.* to feed, to bring up, to thrive. Sax. *batan*, to fatten. Swed. *beta*, to feed. Mr. Stephenson (in Boucher) derives it from the Isl. *mier batnar*, revaleo. Shakspeare, however, uses the word in a sense opposed to thriving—

"Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And *batten* on this moor?"—*Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

"The wife a good church going and a *battening to the bairn*," is a common toast at the gossip's feast on the birth of a child. An accomplished scholar, whose suggestions are always valuable, thinks the "toast" is from *bate* (Germ.) a sponsor at a christening, and *batelein*, or *batelein*, a god-child. As valuable presents were always made by the sponsors, the wish was a natural one.

BATTEN, or **BATTIN**, *s.* the straw of two sheaves folded together. I have been referred to Germ. *beythun*, to join; formed from *bey*, double or both, and *thun*, to do or make. Sax. *ba twa*, both two, i. e. two together, seems analogous. It is, however, probably the past participle of *ge-bæten*, from *bætan*, to improve by adding to. See **BEET**.

BATTS, low flat grounds adjoining rivers, and sometimes islands in rivers.

BAUK, **BALK**, a cross beam or dormant. Germ. *balk*. Dut. *balck*, a beam. "*To be thrown out' balk*," is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be published in the church. "*To hing out' balk*," is marriage deferred after publication. *V.* Crav. Gloss, *balk*. Before the Reformation, as observed by the author of that amusing little work, the laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The balk here appears to be the rood beam, which separated the nave from the chancel. The expression, therefore, would seem to mean, to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony was performed. See **BALK**.

BAUKS, or **BALKS**, the grass ridges dividing ploughed lands; properly those in common fields. Also lengths of solid unbroken land left by a bad ploughman. Isl. *bauk-ur*, lira in agro, vel alia soli eminentia minor. Bauks are not so common as they used to be when land was ploughed by oxen.

BAUKS, or **BALKS**, a place above a cow-house, where the beams are covered with wattles and turf, and not boarded—a hen-roost, or hay-loft. Mr. Wilbraham supposes the hay-loft is so called, from its being divided into different compartments by balks or beams. *Balk* in the old northern languages is a separation or division; and the word is used for capita, or chapters, in the titles of the ancient Swedish laws. *V.* Ihre, in voce *balk*.

BAWM, to dress, to adorn.—*West.* Mr. Wilbraham calls this a good old word, quoting Nychodemus' Gospell, 4to., 1532; and derives it from Su.-Got. *bo*, *boa*, to prepare. Isl. *bua*, is the same.

BAXTER, a baker, Scots and old English, as *Webster* is a weaver, and *Brewster*, a brewer.

"I see in this assemble, as ye shal hereafter
Bakesters, and brousters, and bouchers many."

Piers Plowman.

"Then all the *baxters* will I ban
That mixes bread with dust and bran,
And fine flour with beir maill."

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

BAY, to bend. Sax. *bygan*. Whence a *bay* window. (*Shak. Twelfth Night*)—also *bay-ice*, fresh ice, which is thin enough to bend. Capt. Ross explains *bay-ice*, "newly formed ice, of the same colour as the water;" but the above is probably the true origin.

BAZE, to alarm, to puzzle. To be bazed is to be at a loss to know what course to take.

"And quhen thai that in the Ilis war,
Hard how the gude king had thar
Gert hys schippis with sailis ga
Owt our betwixt the Tarbark in twa
Thai war *abasit* sa wtirely."—*The Bruce.*

"Then up rouse doughty Tallentire
At that teyme parish clerk
And said 'guod neebors ne'er be bazed
I'll undertake the wark.'"

Stagg's Cumberland Poems.

BEAK, to warm one's self; to soften sticks in the fire for use without burning them. Goth. *baeka*.

"Recreate well, and by the chymnay *bekit*,
At euin be time down in ane bed me strekit."

Douglas' Æneid.

"I made the fire and *bekid* me aboute."

Chaucer, —Cresseide's Testament.

BEAKER, a large drinking vessel, usually of glass, a rummer or tumbler glass. In Scotland it is called a *bicker*, and made of wood. Germ. *becher*, Dan. *bæger*, a cup. The word is also used figuratively to express any other large thing.

BEAKING-FULL, full to repletion.

BEAL, to roar, to bellow. Sax. *bellan*. Teut. *bellen*, to bellow. Beal, bellow, and bawl, all seem cognate.

BEANGER, anything larger than ordinary of its kind.

BEANS, small coals of the size of beans. "Beany coals."

BEASTLINGS, or BEASTINGS, the thick milk given by the cow for a short time after calving. Sax. *bysting*.

"So may the first of all our fells bethine,
And both the *beestings* of our goats and kine."

Ben Jonson,—Hymn to Pan.

BEASTLING-PUDDING, a pudding made of the first milk of a cow—a favourite dish with many people. In Scotland they boil this milk into a thin consistence, which is called *beisten cheese*.

BEATMENT (vulgarly pronounced BEAKMENT), a measure of about a quarter of a peck; much used in Newcastle. Mention occurs of a *beatment*, and also of a *milner's beatment*, in an old book of the Society of Coopers, 1670. It has been suggested to me that *beatment* may be an *abatement*, a small quantity given in to abate the price; but I should rather incline to think it more nearly allied to *beatment*, a supply, a ration. See BEET.

BEAR, four-rowed barley. Sax. *bere*. Got. *ber*. This used to be the only species cultivated in Northumberland, though it is now rarely sown, except on crude soil. The drink called *beer* is thence derived. See BEIR.

BEAR-MOUTH, a subterraneous passage by which men and horses descend to a coal mine. *Cumb. and West.*

BEAR-STONE, a large stone mortar, or trough, made use of by our ancestors in the North, to unhusk their *bear* or barley, as a preparation for the pot, long before barley mills were invented.

BEAS, BEESS, cows, cattle; but never, I think, applied to sheep. Sc. *baiss*. Obviously a corruption of *beasts*. In some parts of Scotland, the horse, by way of eminence, is denominated the *beast*; no other animal receiving that designation.

BEAUFET, or BEAUFAT, s. a cupboard. Fr. *Buffet*. Hicks deduces it from the Sax. *bead*, a table, and *fet*, or *fat*, a cup. Hence is derived Beaufeteer, corrupted into Beef-eater.

BECK, v. to nod the head; properly to *courtesy* by a female, as contra-distinguished from *bowing* in the other sex. Isl. *beiga*. Germ. *beigen*, to bow. **BECK, s.** a courtesy; a nod of the head, whether an intimation of acquiescence, recognition, or salutation.

"So sone as she knew who was her hostesse, after she had made a *beck* to the rest of the women standing next to the doore, she went to her and kissed her."

Sadler's State Papers, Vol. II., p. 506.

BECK. A horse is said to beck when its legs are weak.

BECK, s. a mountain stream or small rivulet, a brook. Common to all the northern dialects. Hickes (Gram. Franc. Theotisca, p. 92,) says, the word came from the Normans to the French, and from the Danes to the Northern inhabitants of England. See **BURN**.

BECKETT, a little brook.

BECLARTED, be-clotted, be-daubed, be-smeared.

BE-DRITTEN, to be defiled with ordure,

"Thocht I wald nocht that it war written,
Schir, in gude faith, I am *be-drittten*."

Lyndsay's Three Estattes.

BEDS, called also **SCOTCH-HOP** (and **HOP SCOTCH** in the South), a game of children; in which they *hop* on one foot through different spaces chalked out, called *beds*. V. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 286; and Hunter's Glossary of Hallamshire, art. *Hopscare*.

BE-BIKE, a bee's nest, or hive, in a wild state. Teut. *bie-bock*, *bie-buyek*, apiarium.

BEELD, shelter, warmth; Sc. **BEILD**, **BEELDING**, a wall of stone or earth erected as a place of shelter for cattle. Isl. *boele*, domicilium.

"Better a wee house than nae *beild*."—*Sc. Prov.*

BEELDY, warm, affording shelter from cold. "*Beeldy flannel.*"

BEERNESS, the cellar or other place where the beer is kept ; and so *milkness* for a dairy, or milk-house.

BEET, to help or assist, to supply the gradual waste of any thing. Isl. *betra*, emendare. Dut. *boeten*, to amend. Sax. *betan*, restaurare. *To beet the fire*, is to feed it with fuel. The word, in this latter sense, is most applicable to straw, heath, fern, furze, and especially to the husks of oats, when used for heating girdles on which oaten cakes are baked. Teut. *boeten het vier.*, struere ignem.

"And therefore he shall begge and bidde,
And no man bete his hunger."—*Piers Plowman.*

BEET-NEED, resource, assistance in case of need. Applied, also, to the person affording it ; as a helper or assistant on particular occasions. See the preceding article.

BEEZEN, or **BEESSEN**, blind. Sax. *bisen*, cæcus.

BEIR, four-rowed barley. See **BEAR**.

"For I tak in my count twyse in the year
Wanting nocht of my teind, ane boll of *beir*."

Lindsay's Three Estaitte.

BELCH, a rapid discharge of gas in a coal mine.

BELIKELY, probably. An old word, used by Bishop Hall.

BELIVE, anon, by and by, quickly, briskly, or immediately. It is a word of great antiquity ; as it occurs in a passage in the Anglo-Normannic poem—*The Life of St. Margaret*—printed in *Hickes' Thesaurus*, Vol. I., p. 224.

"From Asie to Antioge, bet miles tene ant five,
For to slen Christene men, he hiede him *belive*."

It also frequently occurs in early poetry, both English and Scotch.

"He sent them word by letteris
That they should hye *belive*."

Chaucer,—The Clerk's Tale of Gamelyn.

"And as he thought, he did *beliff*."—*The Bruce.*

BELK, to belch. The old, and, apparently the proper, mode of writing the word. The Saxon *ƿC* was either hard or

soft. *V. Tooke*, Vol. II., p. 138. Hence *sh* or *ch*, and *sk* or *k*, are frequently convertible.

BELLER, to cry aloud, to *bellow*. Sax. *bellan*. See **BEAL**.

BELL is the cry of the stag. An inscription on a rock at Wharnccliffe states that the lodge there was erected by Sir Thomas Wortley "for his plesur to her the herts *bell*."—*Hallamshire Glossary*.

BELLICON, one addicted to the pleasures of the table—a *belly-god*.

BELLY-FLOUGHT, belly-flat. See **JAMIESON**.

BELLY-WARK, the gripes or colic. **WARK** (which see) is invariably used for *ache*.

BEN, be in, by in, within, inwards, the inner apartment.

"Ben the house," the inner part of the house. See **BUT**.

BEND-LEATHER, *s.* the thick leather of which shoe soles are made.

BEND-UP, a signal to draw away in a coal mine. "Bend up the crab."

BENE, a *benison*, or blessing. It is, I think, from Sax. *bene*, prayers; though Ir. *bendhecht*, a blessing, has been stated to me as the etymon. See **CLAPBENNY**.

BENSE, a cow's stall.

BENSEL, to beat or bang. Teut. *benghelen*, cædere fustibus.

BENT, a long coarse kind of grass, which grows in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, near the sea, and is sometimes used for thatch. *Agrostis vulgaris*, *Linn.* Dr. Willan has **BENTS**, high pastures, or shelving commons; hence, he says, **BENT-grass**, which, from the soil, is necessarily harsh and coarse. Our old writers use the word to imply grass-ground generally. Ritson properly observes that "it is used for *field*, in a general sense, as we say 'the field of battle.'"

"The dryvers thorowe the woodes went
For to reas the dear;
Bomen bycharte uppone the bent
With ther browd aras cleare."

Old Ballad of Chevy Chase.

BERRY, to thrash out corn. Isl. *beria*, pulsare. Su.-Got. *baria*, has the same signification. "Wull is *berrying* in the barn." **BERRIER**, a thrasher of corn. Boucher refers it to Swedish *berja*, to thrash. Ihre says that, in an old version of the Bible, Judges vi., 11, it is thus rendered, "*berj* hweite of halme;" i. e., berried or thrashed the wheat out of the haulm. The primary sense of *berja* is to strike, or beat.

BESEEK, the present provincial pronunciation of *beseech*. It is the old and genuine form of the word, and so used by our early poets.

"Nought greveth us your glorie and honour;
But we *beseke* you of mercie and socour."

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale*.

BETTERNESS, *a.* superior, eminent. "A *betterness* kind of body."

BE-TWATTLED, confounded, overpowered, stupified, infatuated. **BEUK**, **BUKE**, the common pronunciation of book. Mœ.-Got. Su.-Got. Isl. and Sax. *boc*. The northern nations, no doubt, gave this name to a book, from the beech-tree, of which it was first made, in the same manner as the Latins adopted the designation *liber*, and the Greeks that of βιβλος, from the materials on which it was customary for them respectively to write.

BEVEL, a violent push or stroke. *V.* Jamieson.

BEVER, or **BIVVER**, to tremble, to vibrate, to quake with fear.

Sax. *befian*, trepidare. **BEVER**, or **BIVVER**, a vibration.

"Its a' iv a *bivver*."

BIBBER, to tremble, to shake. There is a great similarity between this word and Alem. Franc. *bibun*, tremere.

BICKER, *s.* a small wooden dish, or vessel, made of staves and hoops like a tub. Germ. *becher*, a cup. Ital. *biccherra*.

"I'll take a stap out o' your *bicker*," is a common expression in the North; that is, I'll repress your impertinence, or saucy behaviour.

BID, to invite to a wedding, feast, or funeral; especially to

the latter ; in which case the invitation is called a *bidding*—probably from Sax. *biddan*, to pray—originally meaning, as Mr. Wilbraham suggests, the offering of prayers for the soul of the deceased. Two or four people, called *bidders*, are sent about to invite the friends to the funeral, and to distribute the mourning. The word was formerly in general use in the sense of *to invite*. It occurs frequently in the New Testament, and Shakspeare makes Shylock say, “I am *bid* forth to supper.”

BIDDABLE, obedient, of a compliant temper ; as a *biddable child*.

BIDDING, or **BIDDEN-WEDDING**, an invitation to a wedding. Some of the Cumbrians, particularly those who are in needy circumstances, have, on the entrance into the married state, this ceremony, at which a pecuniary collection is made among the company for the purpose of setting the wedding pair forward in the world. It is always attended with music and dancing. The practice formerly prevailed in Northumberland also, but is now disused.

BIDE, to bear, to endure. “The pain’s so great, I can’t *bide* it.”

BIG, to build. Sax. *byggan*, ædificare. Isl. *bygg*. Dan. *bygge*. Swed. *bygga*. See **BIGGIN**.

“Ther servauntes be to them unholde
But they can doublin ther rentall ;
To *bigge* hem castles, *bigge* hem holde,
And al such false foul hem befall.”

Chaucer,—*The Plowman’s Tale*.

BIGG, a coarse kind of barley ; properly that variety which has six rows of grain on each ear, though often confounded with what is called *bear*, or four-rowed barley. Isl. *bygg*, barley. Su.-Got. *biug*. Dan. *bygg*. A street in Newcastle is called the *Bigg-market*.

“And so we entered and wan Logh-wood, where we found the house truly well purveyed for salted beef, malt, *big*, heaver meal, butter and cheese.”—*Account of a Raid in the Borders, in Burn and Nicholson’s Cumberland*, Vol. II., p. 177.

BIGGEN, to recover after lying-in. The gossips regularly wish the lady a good *biggenning*. Is it to be again?

BIGGEN, **BIGEING**, a building; properly a house of a larger size, as opposed to a cottage; but now generally used for a hut covered with mud or turf. Isl. *bigging*, *structura*.—Swed. *byggning*, an edifice. The word enters largely into the composition of local names in the North.

BILDER, a large wooden mallet, with a long handle, used in husbandry for breaking clods. Hence, observes the author of the Craven Glossary, *balderdash*, may with propriety be called dirt spread by the bilder, alias *bilderdasher*. This etymon is certainly as happy as that of Mr. Malone—the froth or foam made by the barbers in *dashing* their balls backwards and forwards in hot water. See **BLATHER**.

BILBERT, a term of contempt. "Ye little *bildert*."

BILLIE, **BILLY**, a companion or comrade, a brother. Germ. *billig*.

BIN, be on. "Shem *bin* ye!" "Shame be on you."

BINDING, or **BINDIN**, the contract or hiring for the year; the colliery bond.

BINDING, or **BINDIN-MONEY**, earnest money given to a collier on being bound, formerly a considerable bonus, but now reduced to 2s. 6d. or 3s.

BING, a bin; as, a wine-*bing*; a corn-*bing*. A bing of lead is 8 cwt.

"You might have sene them throng out of the town,
Like ants when they do spoile a *bing* of corne."

Surrey's Benetis, b. iv.

BINK, or **BENK**, a seat of stones, wood, or sods; especially one made against the front of a house. Sax. *benc*. Dan. *bænk*, a bench, or seat.

BIRK, the hirsch tree. *Betula alba*. Sax. *birc*. Teut. *berck*.

"Then *byrkis* on aþyr sid the way,
That young and thik war growand ner,
He kny to gidder on sic mæder
That men mought nocht weell throu thaim rid.

The Bruce, b. ii., l. 394.

BIRL, *v.* to make a noise, like the rapid turning of a wheel.

Probably from the sound.

BIRLER, or **BURLER**, the master of the revels, or person presiding over and directing the feast at a Cumberland bidden-wedding, whose office it is to take care that the drink be duly and plentifully supplied.—*Gloss. of the Westm. and Cumb. Dialect.*

BIRR, or **BURR**, any rapid, whirling motion, as that of a spinning wheel.

BIRSE, a triangular chisel to make the corner of mortise holes with. A bristle.

BIRST, an attack, also a difficulty. As, "I'll bide the birst."

"Doughty Dan o' the Houlet Hirst,
Thou was aye gude at a birst;
Gude wi' a bow and better wi' a speir."

Fray of Support.

BISHOPBRIG, or **BISHOPRIG**, Bishopric; by which name the county of Durham is still called by way of eminence. It was made a Palatinate soon after, if not anterior to, the Norman conquest—the Bishop exercising within the county *jura regalia* as fully as the king did in his palace; *regalem potestatem in omnibus*, as Bracton (who wrote in the reign of Henry III.) expresses it. Hence the maxim, *Quicquid Rex habet extra Episcopus habet intra*. But most of these princely honours and privileges were divested "at one fell swoop" by the act of a monarch, to whom one is prevented, by respect for royalty, from giving the epithet he deserves.

BISHOP'S-FOOT. When any thing has been burnt to the pan in boiling, or is spoiled in cooking, it is common to say, "the Bishop has set his foot in it, or, it is bishopped." The author of the Craven Glossary, under *bishopped*, says, "pottage burnt at the bottom of a pan. 'Bishop's i' th' pot,' may it not be derived from Bishop Burnet?" That is impossible; the saying having been in use long before the Bishop was born! It occurs in Tusser's Five Hundred

Points of good Husbandry, a well known book ; and also in Tyndale's Obedyence of a Chrysten Man, printed in 1528. The last writer, p. 109, says,

" When a thyng speadeth not well, we borrow speach and say the *byshope hath blessed it*, because that nothyng speadeth well that they medyll withall. If the podesch be burned to, or the meate over rosted, we say *the byshope has put his fote in the pottes*, or the byshope hath played the coke, because the byshopes BURN who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them."

This allusion to the episcopal disposition to *burn* heretics, in a certain reign, presents a satisfactory explanation of the origin of the phrase.

BISPEL, a term of reproach, but not severe ; applied in general to young persons, and charging them with being mischievous rather than vicious.—*Gloss. of the Westm. and Cumb. Dialect.*

BIT, *adj.* little, without the preposition after it ; as, a "*bit bread*," a "*bit bairn*."

BITCH, an instrument for extracting bore-rods when they break.

BITE, or BIGHT, a bend or curve in a river—like an elbow (a sea phrase, as the *bight* of a warp, &c.) Probably from Sax. *bygan*, flectere.

BITTLE, *v.* to beat, especially hemp, or grain out of gleanings.

BITTLE, *s.* the mallet, or *beetle*, used for the purpose.

BIZON, a show or spectacle of disgrace. Sax. *bysen*, *bysn*, exemplum, exemplar. In unguarded moments, when the *good women* in certain districts of Newcastle, glad of any opportunity of giving free license to their privileged member, indulge in acts of termagancy rivalling the elegancies of the best Billingsgate oratory, it is common to fulminate the object of their resentment with a "*Holy Bizon* ;" obviously in allusion to the penitential act of standing in a white sheet, which scandalous delinquents are sometimes enjoined to perform in the church before the whole congregation. In this sense the word seems connected with Teut. *bæsinne*, amica.

BIZON, a shame or scandal, any thing monstrous or excessive.

" Wiv a' the stravaigin aw wanted a munch,
An, maw thropple was ready to gizen;
So aw went tiv a yell-house, and there teuk a lunch,
But the reck'ning, me saul! was a *bizon*."

Song, Canny Newcastle.

BIZZ, to buzz; conformable to its Teutonic origin, *bizzen*.

BLACK-A-VIZ'D, dark in complexion—*black-visaged*.

BLACK-BOWWOWERS, bramble-berries—the fruit of the *Rubus fruticosus*.—*North*. See **BUMMEL-KITE**.

BLACK-FASTING, *s. rigid*, severe fasting.

" But *black fasting*, as they were born,
From flesh or fish or other food,
Drink had they none two days before
But water won in running flood."

Battle of Flodden, St. 457.

BLACK-MAIL, protection and forbearance money, which people on the Borders formerly paid to the most notorious marauders—sometimes men of name and power—to be freed from the outrage and plunder that was continued to be perpetrated on the Borders. Though lawless, and generally oppressive, the usage of many ages had sanctioned the practice, so that it was considered neither unjust nor dishonourable; and from its beneficial effects in securing the forbearance and protection of those to whom it was paid, it was usually submitted to as an indispensable measure. **Black-mail**, it is said, was levied in Rothbury and Redesdale, in Northumberland, as late as 1720.

BLACK-MONDAY, the first day of going to school after the vacation; so denominated, no doubt, from the *Black Monday* recorded in our history; for which see Stowe. The day following is called *Bloody Tuesday*.

BLACK-NEB, a provincial name for the carrion crow, which is thought to be more numerous in the North of England, than in any country in the world.

BLACK-PUDDEN, **BLACK-PUDDING**, a pudding made of blood, suet, &c., stuffed into the intestines of a pig or sheep. I

take notice of the word because this savoury and piquant delicacy is a standing dish among the common people in the North; and it affords me an opportunity of rescuing from oblivion, the peculiar cries of the present Newcastle vendors of this *boudin ordinaire*.—"A nice *black-pudden*, man!" "A nice *het pudden*, hinnie!" "A nice *fat pudden*, smoken het, maw jewel!"

BLAKE, yellow, or of a golden colour; spoken of butter, cheese, &c. Sax. *blæc*. Dut. *bleek*, pale. Hence, the yellow bunting (*emberiza citrinella*) is, in some places, called a *blakeling*.

"*Blake autumn*."—Chatterton.

A wound is said to be *blakening* when it puts on an appearance of healing.

BLAKE, cold, exposed, *bleak*. "Blakelaw."—North.

BLARING, crying vehemently, roaring loud; applied to peevish children and vulgar drunken noise; as well as the "music of calves." Dut. *blaaren*.

BLASH, to throw dirt; also to scatter, to plash; as the "*water blashed all over*." Germ. *platzen*.

BLASHCANTER, BLASHMENT, any weak and diluting liquor.

BLASHY, thin, poor; as blashy beer, &c. It also means wet and dirty; in the sense of plashy. Dr. Jamieson has *blash*, a heavy fall of rain.

"But aw fand maw sel blonk'd when to Lunnen aw gat,
The folks they a' luik'd wishy washy;
For gowld ye may howk 'till ye're blind as a bat,
For their streets are like wors—brave and *blashy*!"

Song, Cunny Newcassel.

BLAST, an explosion of foul air in a coal mine. In less philosophic times, the fatal effects of fire-damp were attributed to the agency of subterraneous demons, the *virunculi montani* of the Swedes and Germans; one of whom, according to George Agricola, the great metallurgist,—who seems to have been as remarkable for his credulity as his erudition—destroyed an hundred men by the *blast of his poisonous*

breath!—The sage demonologist quoted by Reginald Scott also speaks of the malignity and violence of the goblins who haunted mines.

“They do often slay whole companies of labourers, they do sometimes send inundations that destroy both the mines and miners, they bring noxious and malignant vapours to stifle the laborious workmen: briefly their whole delight and faculty consists in killing, tormenting, and crushing.”

BLATE, *v.* to bleat or bellow. Sax. *blætan*, balare. Dryden uses *blatant*, in the sense of, bellowing as a calf. So Spenser calls detraction, the *blatant beast*. The puritanical Prynne, in his *Histrio-Mastix*, very unceremoniously stigmatises the Church music of the day—the “*bleating of brute beasts*.”

BLATE, *a.* shy, bashful, timid. Su.-Got. *blode*.

“A toom (empty) purse makes a *blate* merchant.”—*Sc. Proverb*.

“A *blate* cat makes a proud mouse.”—*N. C. Proverb*.

BLATHER, to talk a great deal of nonsense. “He *blathers* and talks,” is a common phrase where much is said to little purpose. A person of this kind is, *by way of pre-eminence*, styled a *blathering hash*. One of my correspondents derives the word from *blatant*, used by Spenser and others; another ingeniously suggests that it may be “from the noise of an *empty bladder*,” but it manifestly appears to me to be from Teut. *blæteren*, to talk foolishly; an etymology supported by Su.-Got. *bladdra*, garrire, and Swed. *bladra*, to babble. Hence, **BLATHERDASH**, *Balderdash*, idle discourse, silly talk. See **BILDER**.

BLATTER, to clatter, to make a noise as with the feet.

BLAW, to breathe thick and quick after violent exertion; applied to man or beast, to *blow*. A friend once told me of a Scotch preacher, who having tired himself, and probably his audience, called on the clerk to set a psalm, and give him time to *blaw* a piece. Shakspeare describes Mrs. Page as “sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly.”

BLAW, to blow, to sound a horn. Sax. *blawan*. Ritson has

published the following Lament on the death of Sir Robert de Nevill, Lord of Raby, in 1282; alluding to an ancient custom, of offering a stag at the high altar of Durham Abbey on Holy-rood-day, accompanied with the winding of horns. It is, perhaps, the very oldest rhyme of the North.

“ WEL-I-WA, sal ys hornes *blaw*,
 Haly-rude this day;
 Nou es he dede, and lies law,
 Was wont to *blaw* them ay.”

BLAZE, to take salmon by striking them at night, by torch-light, with a three-pronged and barbed dart, called a **LEISTER**. I have often seen this dexterous and beautiful mode of taking fish practised in the river Tees. The effect of a torch held over a stream, during a dark night, without being magical, is really astonishing: every fish is rendered visible in places even where the water is some fathoms deep. An animated description of the same custom in Lapland, has been given by Von Buck in his Travels (p. 351), to which the reader is referred.

BLEA, **BLEE**, bluish, pale, or lead colour. Sax. *bleo*. Germ. *bley*, lead. The word is used to denote a bluish colour like the lips in a frosty morning. It is also applied to the discolouration of the skin by a blow or contusion. In this latter sense it seems allied to Fr. *bleu*. Country housewives speak of “*blee* lint.”

BLEA-BERRY, **BLAY-BERRY**, the bilberry, or black whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. Isl. *blaber*. Swed. *blabär*. These berries are sometimes eaten with cream, in the manner of strawberries. They are also made into tarts and jellies.

BLEB, **BLOB**, a drop of water or bubble. Dut. *bobbel*. Swed. *bubla*. Also a blister, or rising of the skin. Germ. *blaen*, to swell.

BLEDDER, the bladder.

“ A great chori and a grym, growen as a tonne
 With a face so fat as a ful *bleddore*.”

Piers Plowman's Crede.

BLEE, or **BLEA**, colour, complexion. An old word ; from Sax. *bleoh*, colour—not yet obsolete.

“ Hyr *bleo* blynketh so bright.”

Love Song in Har. MSS. about the year 1200

“ Myne herte oppressed is so wonderfully

Onely for him which is so bright of *ble*

Alas ! I trowe I shall him never see !”

Chaucer's Lament. of Mary Mag.

BLEED, to yield ; applied to corn, which is said to “ *bleed well*,” when on thrashing it happens to be very productive.
Fr. *bled*.

BLENDINGS, or **BLENDLINGS**, a mixture of peas and beans.

Swed. *blandning*, a medley ; from *blanda*, to mix.

BLIN, to stop, or cause to stop, to cease, to desist. Sax. *blinnan*, cessare, desinere. The word, indeed, occurs in almost all the ancient northern languages, although variously formed. *V. Jam.*

BLINK, *v.* to smile, to look kindly, but with a modest eye ; the word being generally applied to females. Dan. *blink*, a glimpse. **BLINK**, *s.* a smile, a glance. “ The blithe *blinks* in her eye”—joy sparkles in her eye.

“ They persit myne hart, his *blenks* amorous.”

Lyndsay's Dreme.

BLINKARD, **BLENKARD**, a person near sighted or almost blind.

BLIRT, **BLURT**, to cry, to make a sudden indistinct or unpleasant noise. “ What's thou *blirtin'* at, lad.”—**BLIRT**, is also used, both in the north of England and in Scotland, when a candle burns in the socket, and gives an unsteady light—a *blirting light*.

BLOACHER, any large animal. I know not its etymology ; unless it can be connected with *bloat*, in the sense used by Addison,—

“ I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins *bloated* up, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women.”

BLOB, a drop “ blob ripe,” very ripe, ready to burst like a drop of water.

BLONK, a blank.—**BLONKED**, disappointed, defeated of expectation. From the verb *blank*, to damp, to obscure, used by Shakspeare—

“Each opposite that *blanks* the face of joy.”

Hamlet, Act III., Scene 2.

BLOUSY, or **BLOWSY**, red and coarse, wild, disordered, confused. Dr. Johnson has *blowzy*, sun burnt, high coloured. **BLOWER**, a fissure in the broken strata of coal, from which a feeder or current of inflammable air discharges, and owing to the explosion of which such heart-rending misfortunes have occurred in so many of our collieries.

“To give detailed accounts of the tremendous accidents, owing to this cause, would be merely to multiply pictures of death and human misery. The phenomena are always of the same kind. The miners are either immediately destroyed by the explosion, and thrown, with the horses and machinery, through the shaft into the air, the mine becoming, as it were, an enormous piece of artillery, from which they are projected; or they are gradually suffocated, and undergo a more painful death, from the carbonic acid and azote remaining in the mine after the inflammation of the fire damp; or what, though it appears the mildest, is, perhaps, the most severe fate, they are burnt or maimed, and often rendered incapable of labour and of healthy enjoyment for life.”—*Str H. Dary on the Safety Lamp*, p. 3, 4.

BLOWN-MILK, skimmed milk. I suppose from the custom of blowing the cream off by the breath. It is also called *blue milk*, from its colour. *Blawn-milk*, my friend Mr. Kinloch informs me, is used in Scotland to milk that is slightly soured by the air—*winded*.

BLUSH, *s.* a slight resemblance. He has a *blush* of his brother; that is, he bears a resemblance to him.—It is also used to describe that state of the hands or feet when nearly blistered by hard work or over exercise. “He walked till his feet were *blusht*.”

BOARDS, the principal excavations in a coal mine, made at right-angles to the winning head-ways.

BOB, a bunch. Isl. *bobbi*, nodus. Fr. *bube*. “*Bob o’ ribbons*.”

BOBBEROUS, BOBBERSOME, hearty, elated, in high spirits.

BOBBERY, or BUBBERY, a quarrel, noise, or disturbance.

BOBBY, smart, neat, tidy. "The varry *bobby-o*."

BODE, a price or sum bid—an offer at a sale. Germ. *bot*,
licitatio et pretium oblatum; which Wachter derives from
bieten, offerre.

BODEN, to be in difficulty. "He's hard *boden*," i. e. He is in
straightened circumstances.

BODWORD, an ill-natured errand. An old word for an omi-
nous message. Su.-Got. and Isl. *bodword*, edictum, man-
datum.

BOGGLE, or BÖGLE, BOGGLE-BO, a spectre or ghost, a nursery
bug-bear.—*North.* and *Dur.* Celtic, *bug*, a goblin. Welsh,
bogelu, to affright—*bugul*, fear. In *West.* and *York.* the
word is **BOGGARD, or BOGGART**.

"My mammy bid me gan to bed,
My daddy he said, 'No,'
My mammy said, if I wad na gan,
She would fetch the *Boggle-Bo*."—*N. C. Song*.
"Swyth beggar *bogill* haist the away."

Lyndsay's three Estatis.

BOGGLE about the stacks, a favourite pastime among young
people in the country villages, in which one hunts several
others between the *stacks* in a farm yard. The diversion
was formerly called *barley break*, or *barley brake*, and was
once an attractive amusement for persons of both sexes
"in life's rosy prime."

"At e'en, at the gloaming, nae swankies are roaming,
'Bout stacks, wi' the lasses at bogle to play."

Flowers of the Forest.

BOGIE, the tram, or truck, used by the Newcastle Quayside
cartmen.

BOKE, to belch, to vomit. Sax. *bealcan*. Dut. *boken*. See
BOWK.

"He bigan Benedicite with a *bolc*
And his brest knakked
And raxed and rored
And rutte to the laste."—*Piers Plowman*.

BOLDON BUKE, BOLDON BOOK, an ancient survey of all the lands within the County Palatine of Durham, held in demesne, or by tenants in villenage ; taken in the year 1183 by order of Bishop Hugh Pudsey. This ambitious prelate, styled by Lambarde, "the joly Byshop of Durham," exercised all the state of a sovereign in his own Palatinate, in which there were many royal rights ; and probably it was in some degree in consequence of these exclusive privileges, that, when the Conqueror's General Census, or Domesday Book, was made, the bishopric of Durham was not included ; though the bishop's property, as a tenant in capite, in other counties, is specifically mentioned in that great national record. The Boldon Book, therefore, forms a valuable Supplement to Domesday ; and is of great importance to the See of Durham, having been frequently appealed to and admitted as evidence, on the part of succeeding Bishops, to ascertain their property and seigneurial rights. Besides its value to the topographer, it is highly interesting to the antiquary and historian. It tends greatly to elucidate the English tenures, manners, and customs of the twelfth century ; and contains many words which are not to be found in Du Cange, or any of his continuators.—This venerable record derived its name from the services of the manor of Boldon being the first which occur in this compilation of the great rental of Hugh Pudsey.

BOLE-HILLS, a provincial term for heaps of metallic scoria, which are often met with in the lead mine districts. They are the remains of an ancient and very simple mode of smelting lead by wood fires, on hills, in the open air. Although the nature of mining, till very recent times, was but imperfectly understood, it is clear that the Saxons, as well as the Romans, worked mines in different parts of our island, and frequently made use of lead in works of ecclesiastical magnificence. Roman pigs, or masses, of lead are exhibited in the Gallery of Antiquities in the British Museum.

BOLL, BOLE, the usual corn measure in the North—in some places, two bushels ; in others, six. It is common in Scotland, where it varies in quantity, in different sorts of grain ; but, I believe, it is utterly unknown in the south of England.

BOLL, BOLE, the body or trunk of a tree. Su.-Got. *bol*.

BO-MAN, a hobgoblin or kidnapper. V. Todd's John. *bo*.

BONDAGER, a cottager, or servant in husbandry, who has a house for the year, at an under rent, and is entitled to the produce of a certain quantity of potatos. For these advantages he is bound to work, or to find a substitute, when called on, at a fixed rate of wages, lower than is usual in the country. In Northumberland much of this work is performed by the female part of the family, or by children. Swed. *bonddrång*, a farmer's man, a young peasant. This *bondage service*, the expediency of which economists have doubted, may be referred to the *villénage* tenure of a more barbarous period. In the ancient feudal ages, the land was generally cultivated by three sorts of persons—the *small allodial* tenants, who, though originally freemen, and capable of disposing of their estates, sometimes elected, for the sake of protection, to become the vassals of their more powerful neighbours—the *villeins*, who held on condition of performing such servile works as the lord required, or their tenure was burdened with—and the *serfs*, or villeins *regardant*, who were literally slaves attached to the soil, and, together with their wives and children, transferred with it by purchase. In cases of great poverty and distress, it seems that it was not uncommon for freemen in this country to sell themselves as slaves. Thus, in 1069, Simeon of Durham relates that there was a dreadful famine in England, particularly in Northumberland and the adjacent provinces, and that some sold themselves into perpetual slavery, that they might in some way sustain a miserable life. Many modes by which a man, in a state of villénage, might acquire his freedom, are enumerated by Glanville,

and in The Mirror. Before writing was much known, the enfranchisement was accompanied by great publicity and ceremony ; but when it became common, the act was done by *deed*. The form for the emancipation of serfs is minutely described in the laws of the Conqueror ; and various later grants and manumissions may be seen in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 416 et seq. One of these is remarkable—being an enfranchisement of two villeins for the soul of the Abbot of Bath.

BONNY, beautiful, pretty, handsome, cheerful. Dr. Johnson derives this northern word from Fr. *bon, bonne*, good. If this be the etymon, it may have passed to the Scotch from the French ; with whom, before the Union, the inhabitants of Scotland were closely connected. Through this channel our border country has derived much of its language. Bonny, however, has been viewed by some as allied to Gael. *boigheach, boidheach*, pretty. The word is of frequent occurrence in the plays of Shakspeare, who appears to have understood it in all its different meanings.

" We say that Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A cherry lip, a *bonny* eye, a passing pleasing tongue."

Richard III.

" Match to match I have encountered him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well."

Henry VI.

" Then sigh not so but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*."

Much Ado about Nothing.

BOODIES, the same as BABBY BOODIES ; which see.

BOON, a service or bonus, done by a tenant to his landlord, or a sum of money paid as an equivalent. The remains of the ancient *bondagium*, or villenage servitude ; from Sax. *bond*, bonds or fetters. LOVE-BOON, voluntary labour.

BOON-DAYS, days works, which the tenants of some manors are obliged, or *bound*, to perform for the benefit of their lord gratis. Vast quantities of land in the northern counties,

particularly in Cumberland, are held under lords of manors by *customary* tenure, subject to the payment of fines and heriots, and the performance of various duties and services on the *boon days*. Spelman, vo. *precaria*, refers to "BIDEN DAYS, quod Sax. *Dies precarias* sonat, nam *bidden* est orare et *precari*;" and gives a curious extract from the Great Book of the Monastery of Battel, where the custom is plainly set forth.

BOOB, BOUR, or BOWER, the parlour, or inner chamber through the kitchen, in country houses, in which the head person of the family generally sleeps. It is undoubtedly to be referred immediately to Sax. *bur*, which bears exactly the same sense. The analogy between this term, and Isl. *bur*, a little dwelling, from *bouan*, to dwell, is striking. Spenser uses *bower*, for a lady's apartment, such as we now call a closet or cabinet. Fair Rosamond's *bower*, at Woodstock, is familiar to every reader.

"What Alison, heres thou not Absolon
That chanteth thus under our *boures* wal?"

Chaucer,—*The Miller's Tale*.

BOORDLY, BUIRDLY, stout, strong, robust; also stately, noble looking.

BOORLY, rough, unpolished—*boorish*. Tent. *boer*. Sax. *bure*, a boor.

BOOR-TREE, or BOUR-TREE, the elder tree. I have heard this explained as the *boor's tree*—growing in cottage-garths, hedges, &c. But see BUR-TREE.

BOOSE, an ox or cow's stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall, where the fodder lies. Sax. *boosg*. Isl. *bas*. Swe. *bas*.

BOOR, BOTE, or BUTE, *s.* something given to equalize an exchange, or in addition. In a former edition of this work, I gave old Fr. *bote*, help, advantage, as a probable derivation; but I think, on further consideration, that the word

has been adopted from the Saxon expression, to *bote*, compensationis gratiâ, insuper, ex abundantia.

BOOTED BREAD, *bolted bread*, bread made of bolted or sifted meal, and better than the common household bread—sometimes with a mixture of rye. Boot may be derived from Germ. *beuteln*, to sift.

BOOT-HALER, a freebooter, robber, or marauder.

BOOTHER, **BOODER**, or **BOWDER**, a hard flinty stone, rounded like a bowl. A boulderstone. *V.* Todd's John. *boulder*, and *boulder-stones*.

BOOTHMAN, the ancient name for a corn merchant.

BORROWED-DAYS, **BORROWING-DAYS**, the three last days of March.

“ March said to Aperil,
There lie three hogs (sheep) upon yon hill
If ye will lend me days three
I'll find a way to gar them dee.
The first day shall be wund and weet,
The second day shall be snaw and sleet,
And or the third day shall be past and gane
The silly poor hogs will come drooping hame.”

Northern Popular Rhyme.

These days being generally stormy, our forefathers, as my friend Dr. Jamieson remarks, have endeavoured to account for this circumstance by pretending that March borrowed them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer. The superstitious will neither borrow nor lend any thing on any of these days, lest the article should be employed for evil purposes.

BOSS, empty, hollow, exhausted. Teut. *bosse*, umbo. Jamieson.

BOTTOM-BOARD, the trap in the bottom of a coal-waggon.

BOTTOM-ROOM, a vulgar term for a single seat in a pew. In Dr. Jamieson's Supplement to his Scottish Dictionary, vo. *bottom*, “the breech, the seat in the human body,” the author states that he has not observed that the word is used in this sense in England. It is, however, very common in all our Northern counties.

BOUGHT, a fold where ewes are milked or put. Teut. *bocht*.
Sc. *bught*.

"Will ye gae to the ewe *buchts*, Marlon,
And wear in the sheep wi' me?
The sun shines sweet, my Marlon,
But not half sae sweet as thee."—*Sc. Song*.

BOUGHT-BREAD, bread of a finer quality bolted by the baker, in opposition to a coarser kind made at home.

BOUGHT-CLOTH, the cloth used in sifting or temsing meal; a bolting cloth.

BOUK, *v.* to wash linen; or rather to steep or soak it in lye of a particular description, with a view of whitening and sweetening it.—BOUK, *s.* the lye used on the occasion. Ital. *bucato*, lye to wash with. But see Jam. Supp, *boukin-washing*. *Buck* is used by Shakspeare, as well for the liquor in which clothes are washed as for the clothes themselves. Every one remembers the ludicrous adventure of Falstaff, in the great *buck-basket*. The process of boukin linen, adopted by the older Northumbrian house-wives, would, I fear, be considered too coarse and homely for their more southern neighbours to imitate, and therefore I refrain from particularizing it.

BOUK, BOWK, bulk, quantity, or size; the body of a tree. Su.-Got. *bolkt*. Chaucer uses *bouke*, for the trunk of the human body, and in this sense it is yet used in some of the more remote parts of Northumberland—

"The clotted blood, for any leche-craft
Corrumpeth, and is in his *bouke* ylaft,
That neyther veine-blood, ne ventousing,
Ne drinke of herbes ben his helping."

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale*.

Mr. Tyrwhitt says, it is probably from Sax. *buce*, venter. The correspondent term in Swed. is *buk*.

BOUN, BOWNE, *bound*, destined, engaged, about to go to some place, or to do something. According to Dr. Jamieson, from Su.-Got. *boa*, to prepare, to make ready, of which *boen*,

or *boin*, is the participle. The word is used in Sir Walter Scott's Poems, *passim*.

"Off all his bruderys men in wer,
He gert upon their best maner
With many men *bowne* thaim to ga
In Ingland for to bryn and sla."

The Bruce, b. xiv., l. 21.

"And bad hem alle be *bowne*
Beggars and othere
To wenden with hem to Westmynstere."

Piers Plowman, l. 1202.

BOURD, *v.* to jest.—BOURD, *s.* a jest. Old Fr. *bourd*. This is one of our oldest words, as Mr. Todd remarks, and is still used in the north of England.

"That that I spake, I sayd it in my *bourd*."

Chaucer,—*The Maniciple's Prologue*.

"Na schir I dar nocht speik ane word
To plaine on preistis is na *bourd*."

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

BOUT, a contest or struggle; especially when applied to a jovial meeting of the legitimate sons of Bacchus.

BOUT, a northern pronunciation of *but*. *V.* Todd's John. *but*.

BOWDIKITE, or BOWLEY-KITE, a corpulent person, probably from a bowl, round. The term most frequently betokens contempt, and is often applied to a mischievous child, or an insignificant person.

BOWELL-HOLE, a small aperture in a barn, a perforation through a wall for giving light or air. *V.* Jam. Supp. *boal*.

BOWER. See BOOR.

BOWERY, plump, buxom; generally applied to a young female in great health. *Bowery* and *buxom* are, in reality, the same word; both referable to Sax. *bocsum*, obediens, morigerus, flexibilis; in old English *boughsome*, *i. e.* (according to H. Tooke) easily *bended* or *bowed* to one's will, or obedient. In an old form of the marriage ceremony in a MS. Rituale in Usum Sarum, circa 1450, the bride promised "to be *boner* & *buzū*." *V.* Astle on Writing, tab. xxvii., p. 150, specimen 15.

Bowk, Bouk, to eructate, to belch. "*Bowking* full;" a state of repletion. An old English word. "He *bocketh* lyke a churle."—*Palsgrave*. See **BOKE**.

BOWLING-MATCH, a game with bowls made of stone—not on *bowling-greens*, but, to the great annoyance of travellers, on the highways from village to village.

Box, a club or society instituted for benevolent or charitable purposes, and possessing a common chest, or box :—partners in the money deposited in this box ; and derived from that circumstance, as *bank* is from *bench*, on which money was placed, weighed, &c. The oldest institution of the kind, which I have been able to trace, is that of the keelmen of Newcastle and the neighbourhood ; who, on the "head meeting day," after assembling at their hospital, walk in procession through the principal streets of the town, attended by a band of music. Much greater interest was formerly manifested in this business by the parties concerned, who made it a point of honourable emulation to rival each other in the grandeur of their apparel ; especially in the *pea-jacket*, the sky-blue stockings, the long-quartered shoes, and large silver buckles. Cold was the heart of that female, old or young, connected with the "Keel lads o' coaly Tyne," who could look unmoved on such a spectacle.

BRABBLEMENT, a noisy quarrel, or indecent wrangling. Dut. *brabbelen*, to mingle confusedly. *Brabble* occurs in Shakspeare, in more instances than one.

BRACK, to break. Sax. *brecan*, frangere. Sc. *brak*, *Brack*, broke.

BRACKEN, or **BRECKEN**, fern. In Smoland, in Sweden, the female fern is called *braeken*. Sw. *stotbraakin*. *In* is a termination in Gothic, denoting the female gender. V. Jamieson. It was formerly supposed that "fern seed" was only obtainable at the exact hour of the night on which Saint John the Baptist was born ; and the superstitious believed that if they gathered it at that particular

time, it would endow them with the power of walking invisible.

"Nay, by my faith, I think you are more indebted to the night than to fern seed, for your walking invisible."—*Shak. Hen. IV.*

BRAD, to resemble. Mr. Hunter says to *breed*. She breeds of him, she resembles him, or she favours of him, another colloquialism, and sometimes she favours him. Ray was of the same opinion. But the sense, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, is precisely the same with that of Isl. *bregd-a*, *bregth-a*, Su.-Got. *bræa*, verbs denoting the resemblance of children, in disposition, to their progenitors. *Bregdur barni til ættar*, progenitoribus suis *quisque* fere similis est G. Andr. p. 38. *V. Ihre*, vo. *Bræa*. The latter writer views Isl. *brag-ur*, mos, affectio, modus agendi, as the radical term.

—"Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I'll live and die a maid."

Shak.—*All's Well that Ends Well.*

The Commentators have mistaken the meaning of this passage. Mr. Steevens refers to *bræd*, an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying *fraus*, *astus*; but it has no relation. The error also occurs in Todd's Johnson.

BRÆ, a bank or declivity; any sloping, broken ground. Welch, *bre*.

BRAFFAM, **BRAUGHAM**, a collar for a draught horse; sometimes made of old stockings stuffed with straw. Gael. *braighaidain*, a collar; from *braigh*, the neck. Sc. *brecham*. **BRAGGET**, a drink made of the wort of ale and *mead*, mixed together and spiced.

BRAID, broad. Sax. *brad*, *latus*. This is the old English, and still the Northern and Scotch pronunciation.

"Syne in the more thai entryt thar,
It was bathe hey and lang and *bræd*."—*The Bruce.*

"Bessie with the *braid* apron," was a familiar epithet applied to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Dacre, the wife of

Lord William Howard (Belted Will), whose *broad* lands swelled the fortunes of this younger brother, the progenitor of the families of Carlisle and Corby.

BRAID, to nauseate, to belch; hence *upbraid*; also a sudden burst of impetuosity, wonder, or surprise. Probably from Islandic, *bragd*, a sudden motion. The word is used by Wiclif, in Luke ix. 42, where our version uses *tare*; but he probably used *brayed* in the sense of *beat*, which the Greek word *κοιναγεατο*, would equally allow.

BRAID-BAND, corn laid out in the sheaf on the band, and spread out to dry after rain, *i. e.* abroad on the band. The phrase occurs in Scotland; and Mr. Kinloch informs me that it is also used there in a figurative sense; as, *it's in the braid-band*; *i. e.* the thing is ready for being finally worked off.

BRAIDS, **BREDS**, scales. In general use among the lower class of farmers in Northumberland.

BRAIRD, or **BREARD**, the first appearance of a plant above ground; more especially the tender blades of springing corn. Sax. *brord*, frumenti spicæ.

BRAKE, a heavy harrow used for *breaking* large clods of earth on rough fallow land. V. Nares' Gloss. for other significations.

BRANDED, having a mixture of red and black. Dut. *branden*.

BRANDER, *v.* to broil, to grill. Teut. *branden*, to burn.—

BRANDER, or **BRANDER-IRON**, the instrument on which the meat is *brandered*, or grilled—a gridiron.

BRAND-IRONS, irons used for supporting the wood in a wood fire. See **END-IRONS**; and Skin. *andirons*.

BRANDLING, a name given to a species of trout caught in the rivers in Northumberland, where salmon is found, particularly in the Tyne. Early in the year they are seen about three inches long, but in the course of a few months increase to six or seven inches; after which, they are rarely found any larger. Like the salmon-smelt and whiting, they have no spawn. Some authors suppose them to be

only the fry of the common salmon ; but Pennant gives several good reasons for considering them a distinct species, They are faintly barred or *branded* on the sides ; hence, perhaps, the name. Dr. Jamieson traces it to Isl. *branda*, *trutta minima*, whence *brand-koed*, *fastura truttarum*. V. Supplement, vo. *branie*.

BRANDLING, a small worm found in beds of dung and tan ; a good bait, after being cleansed in moss, for trout ; probably so called from being used in fishing for the brandling species.

BRANDRETH, or BRANDRITH, an iron tripod fixed over the fire to support a pot or kettle. A gridiron, *Brand-isen*, and *brandred*, are Saxon names of the sustentaculum ferreum, fulcrum focarium, or trivet, used for supporting wood and fire-vessels on a hearth. Dan. *brandriih*, is cognate.

BRANDY-SNAPS, a small cake of ginger-bread. Probably *brand-schnap*, from being burnt, not from the real or supposed presence of brandy.

BRANK, *v.* to hold up the head affectedly, to put a bridle or restraint on any thing. Ital. *branca*, a claw or fang,—or by metonymy, a gripe : *brancare*, to seize. This word gives me an opportunity of introducing another of kindred import—the BRANKS, an instrument formerly kept in the Mayor's Chamber, Newcastle, for the punishment of “chiding and scolding women,” and still preserved in the Justice Room in the Manors. It is made of iron, fastens round the head like a muzzle, and has a spike to insert in the mouth so as effectually to silence the offensive organ within. Ungallant, and unmercifully severe, as this species of torture seems to be, Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, much prefers it to the cucking stool, which, he says, “not only endangers the health of the party, but also gives the tongue liberty 'twixt every dip.” See an engraving of Robert Sharp, an officer of the Corporation of Newcastle, leading Ann Bidlestone through the town, with a pair of branks on her head, in Gardiner's England's Grievance Discovered, orig. edit. p. 110 ; copied by Brand,

in plate of Miscellaneous Antiquities, Vol. II., p. 47. On referring to Wachter, I find *prangen*, cogere, premere, coarctare. Hence, he says, the pillory is vulgarly called *pranger*, from the yoke, or collar, in which the neck of the culprit, thus exposed to public shame, is held. "Muzzle 'er, muzzle 'er, put 'er on the *branks*," is yet, I regret to say, occasionally to be heard in the good town where I reside. The following is found in the records of the Kirk Session of Stirling for 1600 :—

"Compeared Margaret Wilsone, spous to Duncan Bennet, quha be sufficient tryel is fund ane abusar and blasphemar of hir husband, of the elderis of the kirk and her nychburis, mony and divirlis tymes, nocht onlie in the day licht, bot in the nycht, nochwithstanding of mony admonitionis, she has recavit of the elderis of the kirk to abstain thirfra, and therefor the bretherein of the kirk thinkis meit that the bailleis put her in the *brankis*, in the nather end of the toun, in the scyht of her nychbouris, quherby she may be movit to abstain fra the lyk offences in tymes coming, with certificatione gyf the lyk be fund in hir hereafter, that the bailleis will be desyrit to put hir in the *gervis*."

BRANKS, a sort of bridle used by country people on the Borders.—*North*. Mr. Culley, of Fowberry Tower, who kindly furnished me with an extensive MS. list of local words, thus describes it : "a halter for leading or riding a horse, when the head-stool is made of hemp or birch twigs, and the piece that goes over the nose of two pieces of wood united by hemp or leather-thongs, and a hempen or birch-shank." According to Shaw's Gaelic Dictionary, *brancas* is a bridle. See Kilian, under *pranghe*, *myl-pranghe*.

BRAN-NEW, **BRAND-NEW**, **BRAND-SPANDER-NEW**, quite new ; any thing fresh from the maker's hand ; bearing, as it were, his *brand*, or mark, upon it. Often applied to clothes to denote the shining glossy appearance given by passing a hot iron over them. Teut. *brand-new*. Dut. *brand nieuw*. Shakspeare uses "*fire new arms*," and "*fire new fortune*." In like manner, a country blacksmith, on

seeing an honourable Baronet's bride for the first time, exclaimed, "it's Sir John L——, with his *fire new* wife!"

BRANT, steep. *See* BRENT.

BRASH, or WATER-BRASH, *s.* a sudden sickness, with acid rising in the mouth; as in the heart-burn. *V.* Wachter, *brassen*. My worthy friend, Mr. Turner, suggests a *bursting forth of water*; from burst, often pronounced *brast*; at least in Cheshire; where, he says, he has heard this rustic invitation: "Come, surs, eight (*i. e.* eat)." "I can eight no more, I'm welly (well nigh, almost) brosten." "Eh, surs, I wud I had aught to *brast ye wi*."

BRASH, *a.* hasty, impetuous; a corruption, probably, of *rash*.

BRASHY, small, delicate in constitution, subject to frequent bodily indisposition, or weakness. *V.* Jam. *brash*. Soft stone is also said to be *brashy*.

BRASS, money, riches. The word, of course, for wealth when *brass* was the standard; as *æs* was in Rome; *αργυριος* in the cotemporary, but more advanced, states of Greece; *de l'argent* now in France; and *gold* in England. In the North, a wealthy person is said to have plenty of brass.

BRASSES, Pyrites, which are often found mixed up with the coal in such abundance, as to render it almost unsaleable for fuel.

BRAST, burst, broken. Sax. *burstan*. Not obsolete, as stated in Todd's Johnson.

BRAT, a rag, a child's bib, a coarse apron. Sax. *bratt*, panniculus. It is also often used to express clothing in general; as in the well-known phrase, "a bit and a *brat*." *Brat*, in Irish, signifies a cloak, mantle, or covering. Chaucer uses the word to signify a mean or coarse covering—

———"for ne had they but a shete
Which that they might wrappen hem in a-night,
And a *bratt* to walken in by day-light."

The Chanone's Yemanne's Tale.

BRAT, the film on the surface of some liquids; as, for instance, that which appears on boiled milk when cooled, or beer

when *seur*. It is also applied to the crust formed after rain on the surface of the land.

BRAT, a turbot. In the Newcastle fish market, the halibut is called a turbot.

BRATCHET, a contemptuous epithet; generally applied to an ill-behaved child; and similar in that sense to whelp. Fr. *Bratchet*, a slow hound.

BRATTISH, a wooden partition (a brattice), used for the purpose of ventilation in coal mines. It is also applied to any slight partition dividing rooms; and sometimes to the high back of the seat placed near the kitchen fire, formerly common in farm and ale houses, and more frequently called the *lang scille*.

BRATTLE, *v.* to make a clattering noise, to sound like thunder.

—**BRATTLE**, *s.* a clattering noise, a clap of thunder.

BRAUTINGS, *s.* a dish formerly prepared for mowers in the hay-harvest, and carried to them in the field; it consisted of wheaten cakes baked on the girdle, with slices of new cheese between them. When sufficiently baked, they were cut into squares, and eaten with melted butter and sugar. It is a repast on Midsummer eve, and also on St. Thomas' night.—*Æt relatione mulieris ætatis sue* 99. Grose has *braughwham*, a Lancashire dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together.

BRAVE, very, as "brave and blashy;" very dirty.

BRAVELY, in excellent health—however deficient in courage.

BRAW, finely clothed, handsome. Teut. *branne*, ornatus. The word is also used in the sense of brave, clever, worthy, excellent, strong. Swed. *braf*, good—*en braf karl*, a good man.

"Waes I' Archy lāng was hale an' rānk, the king o' laddies *braw*—
His wrist was like an anchor shank, his fist was like the claw."

Song,—*Bold Archy Drowned*.

BRAWLY, very well, in good health, finely. Swed. *braf*, well—*Nān mār braf*, he is well.

BRAWN, a boar killed and prepared for the table by salt and other condiments ; also a common northern name for the live animal. *V. Tooke, brawn*, Vol. II. p. 79.

“And there her grace sits mumping,
Like an old ape eating a *brawn*.”

Beaum. & Flot.—Mad Lover.

The late Mr. Ellis, of Otterbourne, to whom I was indebted for several additional articles to this Glossary, was of opinion that we should here read *prawn* ; it being, as he justly remarked, much more natural for the ape to eat a small shell-fish than a boar. I have referred to the original folio of 1647, where it is *brawn* ; but the mistakes in that book are so numerous that I am not inclined, on its authority, to question the propriety of this, at least very plausible, amendment. One modern edition reads *eating brawn*.

“The *Brawn* of Brancepath,” to borrow the description and remarks of my friend, the late Mr. Surtees, “was a formidable animal, which made his lair on Brandon Hill, and walked the forest in ancient undisputed sovereignty from the Wear to the Gaunless. The marshy, and then woody, vale, extending from Croxdale to Ferry-wood, was one of the brawn’s favourite haunts, affording roots and mast, and the luxurious pleasure of volutation. Near Cleves-cross, Hodge of Ferry, after carefully marking the boar’s track, dug a pitfall, slightly covered with boughs and turf, and then toling on his victim by some bait to the treacherous spot, stood armed with his good sword across the pitfall—

“At once with hope and fear his heart rebounds !”

“At length the gallant brute came trotting on his onward path, and seeing the passage barred, rushed headlong on the pitfall. The story has nothing very improbable, and something like real evidence still exists. According to all tradition, the rustic champion of Cleves sleeps beneath a

coffin-shaped stone in Merrington church-yard, rudely sculptured with the instruments of his victory, a sword and spade on each side of a cross."

BRAY, to beat, to pound, to reduce to powder. Sax. *bracan*.

This word, although found in all our dictionaries, is peculiar to the North in the sense in which it is used there.

BREA, **BREE**, or **BROO**, the brink or bank of a river, the steep face of a hill. Gael. and Welsh, *bre*, a hill. *Brae* is used in Scotland in a similar sense.

"We looked down the other side
And saw come branking ower the *brae*,
Wi' Sir John Forster for their guide,
Full fifteen hundred men and mae."

Raid of the Reidsdyre.

BREAKER, **BRIKKER**, a fissure produced in the roof of the mine, from the pressure on removing the pillar.

BRECKEN, **BRICKEN**, to bridle up, or to hold up the head.

BRECKEN, **BRACKEN**, fern.

BREDE, *s.* breadth or extent. An old English word from the Saxon, *bræd*, broad. See **ABREDE**. Bracton uses *brede* for broad; and in that sense I found it in an English indenture, temp. Richard III.

BREDE, the northern pronunciation of *bread*, at the present day—

"Up wi' leede, and down wi' *brede*,
Is what we drink at Wardale hede."

And evidently the original sound of the word.

"Schir, be Godis *breid* that tale is verie trew."

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

"We have not half our fil of *brede*."

Ywain and Gawin.

"And if I telle any tales,
Thei taken hem togideres
And doon me fastes frydayes
To *breed* and to watre."

Piers Plowman, l. 2818.

It also means employment, as, "He's out o' *brede*, poor man."

BREEKS, the old, and still vulgar name, for the lower habiliments. Sax. *bræc*, *braccæ*, breeches. V. Thomson, *breeches*.

"The bridegroom gaed thro' the reel,
And his *breeks* cam trodling down,
And his *breeks* cam trodling down;
And aye the bride she cried—
Tie up your leathern whang,
Tie up your leathern whang."—*Old Scots Ballad*.

It is proper to mention, that, before the invention of braces the gentlemen's "smalls" were usually supported by a leathern *whang*, or belt, round the waist.

BREME, BRIM, *v.* to desire the male; applied to a sow when *maris appetens*. Teut. *bremen*, ardere desiderio.—**BREME, BRIM, BRIMMING**, *s.* ardens in venerem.

BREME, cold, bleak, severe, fierce. Sax. *bremman*, to rage, Not used, Dr. Johnson says; but I have often heard it in the North; especially in Yorkshire.

"Besyde him come than syr Gawayne,
Breme as eny wilde bore."—*La Morte Arthure*.

"He was ware of Aroite and Palemon,
That foughten *breme*, as it were bolles two."
Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

BRENT, BRANT, steep, difficult of ascent; as a *brent brow*, a steep hill. It also means consequential, pompous in one's walk; as "you seem very *brent* this morning," *i. e.* you put on all your consequence. A game cock is said to be *brent*. Loftiness appears to enter into all the meanings of the word.—Isl. *brattr*, acclivis, arduus. Swed. *brant*, steep. A *brent brow* is used to describe a high smooth forehead. In this sense we find it in the well-known Scotch song, John Anderson, my Jo—

"John Anderson, my jo, John,
When we were first acquent
Your locks were like the raven;
Your bonnie brow was *brent*."

BREBE, BREAR, to sprout, to prick up as grain does when it first germinates. Bishop Kennett, in his MS. Glossary,

among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum (No. 1098), has to *brere*, or to be *brered*, as corn just coming up. See BRAIRD, or BREARD.

BREWIS, a large thick crust of bread put into the pot where salt beef is boiling and nearly ready ; it imbibes a portion of the fat, and when swelled out is no unpalatable dish. *Brewis* is also common in Hallamshire, where, Mr. Hunter informs me, the bread used in the preparation of the dish is commonly of oats. After this, I need hardly remark that my late venerable friend, Mr. Wilbraham, was mistaken in thinking that it is used only in Cheshire and Lancashire. The probable etymon of the word is *brivas*, the Saxon plural of *briv*, sorbitio ; though a learned correspondent of mine derives it from the Greek *βενωσις* ; which he also considers, I think justly, as the original of the Scotch *bross*.

BREWSTER, a brewer. Hence the Brewster Sessions, when publicans receive their licenses.

" *Brewsters and backsters,
Boehlers and eokes.*"—*Piers Plowman*, l. 1514.

BRIAN. *To brian an oven*, is to keep fire at the mouth of it ; either to give light or to preserve the heat. Teut. *brennan*, to burn.

BRIDE-ALE, the marriage feast at a rustic wedding. Sax. *bryd eald*.

" At every *bride-ale* would be sing and hoppe."
Chaucer,—*The Cook's Tale*.

The day of marriage has always been, and it is to be hoped—in spite of disconsolate old maids and love-crossed bachelors—will ever continue to be, a time of festivity. Among the rustics in Cumberland it glides away amidst music, dancing, and revelry. Early in the morning, the bridegroom, attended by his friends on horseback, proceeds in a gallop to the house of the bride's father. Having alighted, he salutes her, and then the company breakfast together. This repast concluded, the whole nuptial

party depart in cavalcade order towards the church, accompanied by a fiddler, who plays a succession of tunes appropriate to the occasion. Immediately after the performance of the ceremony the company retire to some neighbouring *ale-house*, and many a flowing bumper of home-brewed is quaffed to the health of the happy pair. Animated with this earthly nectar, they set off full speed towards the future residence of the bride, where a handkerchief is presented to the first who arrives. In some of the country villages in the county of Durham, after the connubial knot is tied, a ribbon is proposed as the subject of contention either for a foot or a horse race,—supposed to be a delicate substitution for the bride's garter, which used to be taken off while she knelt at the altar; and the practice being anticipated, the garter was generally found to do credit to her taste and skill in needle work. In Craven, where this singular sport also prevails, whoever first reaches the bride's habitation, is ushered into the bridal chamber; and after having performed the ceremony of turning down the bed clothes, returns, carrying in his hand a tankard of *warm ale*, previously prepared, to meet the bride; to whom he triumphantly offers his humble beverage, and by whom, in return, he is presented with the ribbon, as the honourable reward of his victory. Another ancient marriage ceremony of the same sort, still observed in the remote parts of Northumberland, is that of *riding for the kail*, where the party, after kissing the bride, set off at full speed on horseback to the bridegroom's house; the winner of the race receiving the *kail*, or dish of spice broth, as the chief prize.

“ Four rustic fellows wait the while
 To kiss the bride at the church stile:
 Then vigorous mount their felter'd steeds—
 —To scourge them going, head and tail,
 To win what country call ‘ the kail.’ ”

Chicken's Collier's Wedding.

BRIDE-CAKE, the cake provided on the occasion of a wedding

—a remnant of the ancient mode of solemnizing a marriage by confarreation. In some places in the North, it is customary, after the bridal party leave the church, to have a thin currant-cake, marked in squares, though not entirely cut through. A clean cloth being spread over the head of the bride, the bridegroom stands behind her, and breaks the cake. Thus hallowed, it is thrown up and scrambled for by the attendants, to excite prophetic dreams of love and marriage, and is said, by those who pretend to understand such things, to have much more virtue than when it is merely put nine times through the ring. This custom is generally prevalent in Scotland. *V. Jam. Supp. breaking bread on the bride's head.*

BRIDE-SPURS, spurs allotted to the best runner after the marriage ceremony.—*North.*

BRIDE-WAIN, a custom in Cumberland and Northumberland where the friends of a new married couple assemble together in consequence of a previous invitation (sometimes actually by public advertisement in the newspapers), and are treated with cold pies, frumenty, and ale. The company afterwards join in all the various pastimes of the country, and at the conclusion, the bride and bridegroom are placed in two chairs, the former holding a pewter dish on her knee, half covered with a napkin. Into this dish every one present, high and low, makes it a point to put something; and these offerings occasionally amount to a considerable sum. I suppose it has obtained the name of *wain*, from a very ancient custom, now obsolete in the North, of presenting a bride, who had no great stock of her own, with a *wain* or waggon load of articles of use and luxury. On this occasion the wain was crowned with boughs and flowers, and the horses or oxen which drew it decorated with bride-favours.—In some parts of the North Riding of Yorkshire, *bride-wain* was the train of carts that conveyed the goods of the bride, whether presented or not, to her future home. A farmer's daughter was married

from Thornton, into the neighbourhood of Malton, about forty-five years ago, whose *bride-wain* consisted of twenty carts.

BRIG, BRIGE, a bridge. Sax. *brig, bryc, brygc*.

"To that *brig* held that straucht thair way
And to brek it fast gan assay."—*The Bruce*.

BRISSELE, or BIRSEL, to scorch, to parch by means of fire, to crackle. Sax. *brastlian*, to burn, to make a crackling noise.

BROACH, a spire or steeple; as Chester broach—Darlington broach—the broaches of Durham Cathedral. The Fr. *broche*, a spit, is the probable etymon; the structure being pointed like a *spit* or *broach*. In Yorkshire the pronunciation is *broitch*; the fine spire at Wakefield being always called "the *broitch*."

BROACH, an instrument on which yarn is wound.

BROCK, a badger. Saxon, *broc*. Dan. *brok*. V. Thompson.

"Thir stewarts (stinkards) stinkis as thay war brokis."

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

"And go hunte hardiliche
To hares and to foxes
To bores and to *brokkes*
That breken doun myne hegges."

Piers Plowman, l. 3653.

BROCK, a name sometimes given to a cow, or husbandry horse. Sax. *broc*, an inferior horse, a jade.

BROCK, the little insect in the gowk, or cuckoo-spit. Hence, probably, the common vulgar expression, "to sweat like a *brock*."

BROCK-FACED, a white longitudinal mark down the face like a badger. Su.-Got. *brokug*, of more than one colour.

BROCKLE, BRUCKLE, inconstant, uncertain, variable; applied to the weather. It also means brittle, and to break; in a general sense. Teut. *brokel*, fragilis. Chaucer writes it *brotel*.

"On *brotel* ground they bilde, and *brotelnesse*
They finden when they wenen sickness."

Chaucer,—*The Merchant's Tale*.

BROD, a short nail, an awl.

BROD, **BRODDLE**, to make holes. See **PROG**, **PROGGLE**.

BROSSEN, **BROSTEN**, **BRUSSEN**, **BRUSTEN**, *part. a.* burst. Also broken ; as "*brossen* hearted."

BROGGING-ROAD, a rough broken road.

BROTCHET, **BROTCHERT**, or **BRATCHET**, a thin liquor made from the last squeezings of honey-comb. "As sweet as *bratchet*."

BROTH, always plural in the North. "Will you have some *broth*?" "I will take a *few*, if *they* are good."

BROTT, shaken corn. Sax. *gebrode*, fragments. Swed. *brott*, fracture, breach. Isl. *brot*.

BROUGH, or **BRUFF**, a singular appearance round the moon—a sort of halo or circle, in misty weather, prognosticating a storm. It is a popular saying,

"A far off *brough* is a storm near enough."

A Greek origin has been assigned to this word—*βεροχος*, a chain about the neck ; but Mæ.-Got. *bairgs*, mons, seems a more probable etymon.

BROW, the face or escarpment of a "trouble" or dyke in a coal mine.

BROWDEN, to be anxious for, or warmly attached to any object, to be enamoured of it—to *brood on*, that is to cherish by care. Dut. *broeden*, to brood. "*I hae ne broo on't*," no great hopes of, or liking to, it.

BROWDIN, or **BROWDANT**, vain, conceited, bold, forward.

BROWNIE, a domestic spirit ; described, in the Border Minstrelsy, as meagre, shaggy, and wild, in his appearance—lurking in the day-time in remote recesses of old houses, which he delighted to haunt—and in the night sedulously employing himself in discharging any laborious task which he thought might be acceptable to the family. The history of "The Cauld Lad of Hilton," an elf of this sort, may be seen in Surtees' History of Durham, Vol. II. p. 24. The reader, curious in these matters, is referred to the amusing stories of the Scandinavian Nisses, in the 1st Vol. of the

Fairy Mythology ; and of the German Kobolds, in the 2d. Vol. of the same entertaining work.

BROWN-LEAFER, a ripe brown hazel-nut that easily separates from its husk. I once thought of deducing this word from *brown*, and Fr. *le mûr*, the ripe one ; but see an ingenious speculation on the word, by the Rev. John Hedgson, in the *Archæologia Æliana*, Vol. II. p. 132.

BROWST, a brewing, the quantity brewed at any one time.—The same peculiarity is found in *baking*, which *see*. “Stay and drink of your own *browst*.”—*Prov.* The meaning of which is, that a person should take the consequences of his own act.

BROWSTER, a brewer.

“To the *browsters* of Cowper toon
I leife my braid black malisoun
Als hartle as I may.”

Lindsay's Three Estatis.

BRUCKLE, to make dirty.

BRUCKLED, dirty, wet, and stormy ; applied to the weather.

BRULLIMENT, a broil, or quarrel. Fr. *brouiller*, to quarrel.

BRUNT, burnt. “A *brunt* child dreads the fire.”

BRUSSLE, the same as **BRISSE** ; which *see*. “*Brusled* peas” —peas scorched in the straw. V. Ray, *brusle* ; and Jam. *birsle*

BUBBLY, snotty. “The bairn has a *bubbley* nose.”—Grose.

For a further illustration, if necessary, *see* The Sandgate Lassie's Lamentation.

BUBBLY-JOCK, a turkey cock. V. Jamieson.

BUCKER, an iron instrument with a wooden handle, used in the country to “bray” (beat) sand with.

BUCKLE, **BUCKLES TO**, to join in marriage. Significant enough surely. V. Jam. Supp.

BUCKLE-HORNS, short crooked horns turning horizontally inwards, as though inclined to buckle together.

BUCKLE-MOUTHED, a term applied to a person with large straggling teeth. *Buck-toothed* has the same meaning.

BUCK-STICK. See SPELL AND ORE, and TRIPPET AND COIT.

BUD, a common pronunciation of *but*, among the vulgar ; and also among some far removed from that circle.

BUDDY-BUD, BUDDY-BUSS, the flower of the burr, or burdock. *Arctium lappa.* It is well known how tenaciously it adheres to that against which it is thrown. *To stick like a burr* is indeed proverbial.

BUFAT, buffet. Fr. a cupboard, a sideboard.

BUEK, a common name given to the gnat.

BUEK, BUEK, a stall, station, or post of office or business ; a *beast-stall*, or *boose.* See BOOSE.

BUILD, to swell, as with an abscess.

BUIS, BUEK, or BUST, v. to put a mark or brand upon sheep or cattle by their owners. The word is also used as a substantive, for the mark or brand itself. My friend, Mr. Raine, derives it from *buro*, to burn. But see BASTE.

BULE, or BOOL, the bow of a pan or kettle. Sax. *bujan*, *flectere.* Dan. *boeyel*, a bending or curvature ; Teut. *beugel*, hemicyclus ; and Germ. *bugel*, a bow ; are cognate.

BULLER, BULDER, s. noise, uproar, disturbance. Swed. *buller.* Dan. *bulder*, noise, bustle, tumult.

BULLER, v. to bellow, to bawl, to boil violently.

“Great rivers of water running through the town, and ships fighting thereupon, as it had been in *bullering* streams of the sea.”

Piscottie's Account of the Marriage of James V.

BUFF-FRONTS, tufts of coarse grass. *Aira caespitosa.*

BULL-HEAD, the Miller's Thumb ; a fish.

BULLRAG, to banter, to rally in a contemptuous way, to insult in a bullying manner. In a Review of the first edition of this Work, in the Gent. Mag. for May, 1825, the writer asks, if it be not a verb formed from *bully-rook*, a word which is used by Otway in his Epilogue to Alcibiades, and which Steevens calls a compound title, taken from the rooks at chess ? “ Mine host ” in the Merry Wives of Windsor uses this word repeatedly—“ How now, *bully-rook* ! thou'rt a gentleman : cavalero-justice, I say.”

Lye imagines it to be derived from Isl. *baul*, a curse, and *raegia*, to reproach.

BULLS AND COWS, the flower of the *Arum maculatum*. Sometimes called lords and ladies, and also lam-lakens.

BULL-SEGG, a gelded bull.

BULL-STANG, the dragon fly. *Cumb.* A common name for the gad fly.

BULL-TROUT, a large fine species of fish peculiar to Northumberland, and much esteemed. The larger kind of salmon-trouts taken in the Coquet, are in the Newcastle market called *bull trouts*; but these fish are larger than salmon-trouts in the head, which is a part generally admired for its smallness.

“ Bilhope braes for bucks and raes,
And Carit haugh for swine,
And Tarras for the good *bull-trout*,
If he be ta'en in time.”—*Old Ryme.*

BULLY, the champion of a party, the eldest male person in a family. Now generally in use among the keelmen and pitmen to designate a brother, companion, or comrade. In Cumberland, and also in Scotland, *billy* is used to express the same idea as bully. There is probably some affinity between these terms and the Germ. *billig*, equalis; as denoting those that are on an equal footing, either in respect of relationship or employment. See Kennett, *sworn-brothers*.

BUM, *v.* to buzz, to make a humming noise, like a bee or a top. Dut. *bommen*, to resound.

BUMBazed, confounded, astonished, stupified.

BUMLER, BUMBLER, BUMBLE-BEE, a large wild bee which makes a great noise. In Scotland called *bum-bee*. Teut. *bommele*, a drone. My friend, Mr. Taylor, prefers Germ. *bommeln*, or *bammeln*, a reciprocating noise; as *bammeln der glocken*, the ding dong of bells. When the late Lord Strathmore raised the Derwent Legion, in 1803, from a principle of economy, he clothed the infantry in scarlet

jackets, with black breeches and accoutrements. From this singularity of dress, the corps obtained the contemptuous designation of the *Bumlers*.

BUMLER-BOX, or **BUMBLER-BOX**, a small wooden toy used by boys to hold bees. Also the Sunderland name for a van for passengers drawn by one horse.

BUMMEL, or **BUMBLE**, to blunder, to bungle.

BUMMELER, or **BUMBLER**, a blundering fellow, a bungler.

BUMMEL-KITE, or **BUMBLE-KITE**, a bramble or black berry.

Rubus fruticosus. In traversing the recesses of those woods and groves, where, in the words of Gray, "Once my careless childhood stray'd," I have often been admonished, by the "good old folks," never to eat these berries after Michaelmas day; because the arch-fiend was sure to pass his "cloven foot" over them at that time. In the northern parts of the county he is said to throw his club over them.

BUMMEL-KITE WITH A SPIDER IN'T, a bad bargain, a disappointment. A high-flown metaphor.

BUMMER, a carriage that sounds from a distance on the road.

"A road for foot, a road for horse, and yen for a' the *bummers*."

BUMP, a stroke or blow. Isl. *bomps*. "*Bump* against Jarrow," is a common expression among the keelmen, when they run suddenly foul of any thing. See the song, *Little Pee Dee*.

BUMPING, a peculiar sort of punishment amongst youngsters.

Too many boys have reason to remember the school discipline of *bumping*, admirably described by Major Moore, in his *Suffolk Words and Phrases*, p. 53.

BUN, bound, tied.

"Thai said he sai be *bun* or *slaure*."—*Yewain and Gawain*.

BUNCH, to strike with the foot, to kick. To *punch*, I believe, means to kick,—in Lancashire;—to strike straight forward in the body,—elsewhere.

BUNCH-BERRY, the fruit of the *rubus saxatilis*; of which the country people often make tarts.

BUNTINS, BUNTINGS, balks of foreign timber, secured in rafts on the shores of the river Tyne; afloat at high water.

"Let's go hikey on the *buntins*."—*Newc.* Dan. *bundi*, and Swed. *bunt*, a bundle or bale, seem cognate.

BURDEN-BAND, a hay band, being made to bind a burden, or truss, about as much as a man can carry.

BURLEY. Sc. Beirly, Buirdly, stout, large, strong. From "board-like." "Like one that is well fed."—Jamieson.

BURN, a brook, or rivulet. Pure Saxon. Although this word, on both sides of the Tweed, is used to denote any runner of water which is less than a river, yet, properly speaking, a *burn* winds slowly along meadows, and originates from small springs; while a beck is formed by water collected on the sides of mountains, and proceeds with a rapid stream; though never, I think, applied to rivers that become æstuaries.

"The Otterbourne's a bonnie *burn*,
'Tis pleasant there to be,
But there is nought at Otterbourne
To feed my men and me."

Battle of Otterbourne—Scotch Version.

BURNSIDE, the ground situated on the side of a *burn*, or brook.

BURN-THE-BISCUIT. A youthful game in Newcastle.

BURR, a peculiar whirring sound made by the natives of Newcastle, in pronouncing, or rather in endeavouring to pronounce, the letter R. "He has the *Newcastle burr* in his throat," is a well-known saying, in allusion to this peculiarity. Mr. Springmann, the ingenious master of the Royal Jubilee School, has published "Six Lessons" to obviate the difficulty of articulating this unfortunate letter. If his scholars can be made to modulate anew,

"Round the rugged rocks the ragged rascals run their rural race,"

the obstacle may be considered as no longer insurmountable. A literary friend, however, refers me to Persius,

—"Sonat hic de nare canina,
Litera."—*Sat. I.*

and suspects our Newcastle to be the true classical pronunciation. The Sandhillers and Sandgaters certainly give fine specimens of what Quintilian calls the “*canina eloquentia*.”

BURR, something put under a wheel to stop its progress—any force or impetus. “To go with a *burr*,”—pleno impetu. *V.* Wilb. *bir*. Hunter *birre*.

“And lo in a great *bire* all the droves (of swine) went heed-lyng into the sea.”—*Wiclif's New Testament*.

BURR, *s.* the capsule of the burr-dock. The teasle used to dress woollen cloth.

—— “And nothing teems,

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, *burs*,”

Shak. Hen. V., Act 5, Scene 2.

BURR-CASTLE, a contemptuous name for Newcastle. *See* Bell's Rhymes, p. 56.

BUR-TREE, the common elder. *Sambucus nigra*. Perhaps *bore*-tree, from the quantity or size of the pith, which renders it capable of being easily *bored*; though Dr. Willan says, it is so called because the flowers grow in a cyme close together, like those of the burr. An intelligent relation of mine, on the contrary, thinks that they may have obtained the name from its being seldom without remarkable *burrs*, or knobs, on its surface, especially on the older trees. A branch of this tree is supposed to possess great virtue in guarding the wearer against the malevolence of witches and other malignant agents. I remember, when a boy, during a school vacation in the country, at the suggestion of my young companions, carrying it in my button-hole, with *doubled thumb*, when under the necessity of passing the residence of a poor decrepit old woman, who, though the most harmless creature alive, was strongly suspected of holding occasional converse with an evil spirit. Under this impression, the country people were always reluctant to meet her. It is most extraordinary that Dr. Whitaker should have been ignorant of what is meant by *bur-tree*. *See* his History of Loidis and Elmete, p. 156.

BURTREE-GUN, BURTREE-PLUFFER, a small tube formed by taking out the soft pith of an elder-branch—employed by boys as an offensive weapon.

BUS, or BUSK, a bush. Pure Danish. Su.-Got. and Isl. *buske*, frutex. Chaucer repeatedly uses the word.

"The soun of briddis for to hire,
That on the *buske* singin clere."

Chaucer,—*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 102.

"The snaw and sleit perterbit all the air,
And flemet Flora from every bank and *bus*."

Lyndsay's *Dreme*.

BUSH OF A WHEEL. Fr. *bouchon*, a cast metal box, employed to fill up the too great vacancy either in the aperture of the nave, or between the nave and the *hurters*; that is, the *knocking* shoulder of the axle; from Fr. *heurter*, to knock.

BUSK, a piece of *wood* worn by females to strengthen their stays; still in use in the country; though generally superseded by steel or whalebone. Fr. *busque*. V. Kennett's Glossary, vo. *busche*.

"Off with that happy *busk* which I envy,
That still can be and still can stand so nigh."—*Donne*.

BUSKY, bushy, woody.

"How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill."

Shak. *First Part of King Hen. IV.*

Shakspeare elsewhere uses *busky* in the same sense, as also does Milton in the following beautiful passage:—

"I know each land and every valley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *bosky* bourn from side to side."—*Comus*.

BUSS, to dress, to get ready. Germ. *putzen*, to deck or adorn. *Sich aufs beste putzen*, to dress to the best advantage. Fr. *busquer*, to dress. The Scotch use *busk*, in the first sense; as in their beautiful proverb, "a bonny bride is soon *busked*."

BUT AND BEN, by-out and by-in, or, as is very common,

"in-by," the outer and inner apartment, where there are only two rooms. Many houses on the borders, where the expression is common, were so constructed ; by placing two "close beds" foot to foot, leaving a passage between them, the space behind them became "ben," or "ben the house." The phrase is undoubtedly *without and within*. Sax. *butan and binnan* ; originally, it is supposed, *bi utan and bi innan*. *By* and *with* are often synonymous.

"It's ill to bring *but* what's no *ben*."—*Sc. Prov.*

BUTCH, to practice the trade of a butcher, to kill.

BUTLER, a term applied in the North to a female who keeps a bachelor's house—a farmer's housekeeper. Fr. *boutillier*, a bottle keeper.

BUTT, a small portion of ground, which, in ploughing, becomes disjointed from the adjacent land—a ridge shorter than the rest, or running in a contrary direction. Celt. *but*, terminus, limes. Schilter.

BUTTER AND BREDE. While *Southerns* say, bread and butter, bread and cheese, bread and milk, the *Northumbrians* place in the rear that great article—the staff of life. Probably arising from the greater facility, which, without reflection on their part, is felt, of elevating the voice on a long syllable, as *brede*, than on *butter and milk* ; and the habit established in these two instances draws *cheese* after it, though as long as *brede*. The elevating of the tone, several notes, at the close of a sentence, is the characteristic of the Northumberland dialect.

BUTTER-FINGERED, said of persons who are apt to let any thing fall, or slip through their fingers. In Craven it is confined to persons who cannot hold any thing hot.

BUTTER-WIFE, a woman that sells butter—a butter woman.
An old expression yet in use.

BUZZOM, a besom, or broom.—**BUZZOM-SHANK**, a broomstick.

BYAR, BYER, BYRE, a house in which cows are bound up—a cow-house. The origin, Dr. Jamieson says, is uncertain.
But it is, perhaps, to be sought in Lat. *boarius*, of, or ap-

pertaining to, oxen ; or in our ancient law-term for a cow-house—*boveria* ; if not in the Irish *duar*, which is said to mean oxen or kine, as well as what relates to cattle. Span. *boyera*, an ox-stall is cognate.

BYE-BOOTINGS, or SHARPS, the finest kind of bran ; the second in quality being called TREET, and the worst CHIZZEL.

BYKE (Bee Wick), *s.* a bee's nest.

BY-NAME, a nick-name, but originally applied to patronymic names which every man on both sides of the border bore. What Maitland in his "Complaynt" said of the Liddesdale thieves applied equally to the inhabitants of Northumberland.

"Thay theifs that stellis and tursis hame,
Ilk ane of them has ane to-name,
Will of the Lawis
Hab of the Schawis
To make bair wawis
Thay think na schame."

BYERLEY'S BULL-DOGS, a name for Colonel Byerley's troopers—still remembered in popular tradition.—*Durham*.

BYSPILT, a strange, awkward figure, or a mischievous person ; acting contrary to reason, or propriety ; as if labouring *under the influence of a spell*. Or is it an ironical use of Germ. *beyspiel*, a pattern ? as, "thou's a picture," addressed to a naturally plain, or accidentally disfigured, person.

C

CAA, to drive, *to caa the cart*, to drive the cart.

CA', to call, also to abuse, to apply reproachful names.

CAAS, the plural of calves.

CAB. *Go cab my lug !* a vulgar expression of surprise. "Ye dinna say se," or, "whe wad ha' thought it," is likely enough to follow.

CA' BACK, CALL BACK, a wear or dam placed across a river or stream for the purpose of turning water to a mill—a dam-back.

CACK, *v.* alvum exonerare. Dan. *kakke*. Teut. *kacke*—*n.*

CACK, CACKY, *s.* stercus. Sax. *cac*.—CACKHOUSE, a domestic temple. Sax. *cac-hus*, latrina. For cognate terms in other languages, *v.* Jam. Sup. *cacks*. Johnson and Todd were too delicate to admit such a word, but compilers of provincial glossaries must not be so nice. The Latin *cacare* is probably from the same source, for there seems no doubt that Italy, before the time of Romulus, had been over-run by some of the Northern tribes, to whose language much of the Latin may be traced. Pope has made the word classical.

CADGE, to carry; hence CADGER; which see. Teut. *ketzen*, discurrere.—CADGE also means to stuff or fill the belly.

CADE, the sheep louse. *Cadus*, a barrel, has been suggested as its etymology, on account of its shape.

CADGER, a packman or itinerant huckster; one who travels through the country selling wares. Before the formation of regular turnpike roads from Scotland to Northumberland, the chief part of the commercial intercourse between the two kingdoms was carried on through the medium of cadgers. Persons who bring fish from the sea to the New-castle market are still called *cadgers*.

CADGY, hearty, cheerful, merry; especially after good eating and drinking. I once thought that this word was derived from the second meaning of *cadge*; but an intelligent friend in Edinburgh refers me to Sc. *caigie*, cheerful, merry—approaching to wantonness. In the Gaberlunzie Man, *cadgily* certainly implies this idea—

“My dochter’s shouthers he ’gan to clap,
And *cadgily* ranted and sang.”

Mr. Callender, the editor of this ancient poem, whose notes in general contain much valuable etymological learning, is greatly mistaken in the derivation of this word, and gives a very silly reason for it. Dr. Jamieson seems more correct when he derives it from Su.-Got. *kaett-jas*, lascivire.

CAFF, or KAFF, chaff. Sax. *ceaf*. Germ. and Dut. *kaf*.

“Cum down dastart and gang sell draff,
I understand nocht quhat thow said;
Thy words war nouthor corne nor *caff*;
I wald thy toung agane war laide.”

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

CAFF-BED, a bed-tick filled with chaff.

CAGMAG, an old goose, which, from its toughness, is utterly unfit for the table. Cagmag is applied, in the south of England, to describe any sort of meat that is of an inferior quality.

CAINGEL, a crabbed fellow.

CAINGY, peevish, ill-tempered, whining. Q. from *Cain*?

CAIRN, an ancient funeral monument, consisting of a rude heap of stones, often found on the summit of hills and in other remarkable situations, generally supposed to have been thrown together in memory of some distinguished person whose body or urn was buried under it—the simple, but impressive, funeral monument of our earliest inhabitants. All mankind, from the most remote antiquity, have agreed in erecting sepulchral monuments of some sort, to mark their admiration of the illustrious dead; and “I will add a stone to your *cairn*,” is still a significant expression of gratitude. Gael. *carne*. Welsh, *kaern*.

CAITIFF, a cripple. Old Fr. *chetiff*, *chatiff*, wretched. This (and not Ital. *cattivo*, a slave,) is the origin of the word in its classical sense.

CAKE, *v.* to cackle; spoken of a goose. Dut. *kackelen*.

CAKE-CREEL, a rack at the top of a kitchen, to dry oat-cakes.

CALF-LICK, a tuft on the human forehead which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair. This term may have been adopted from a comparison with that part of a calf's hide, where the hairs, having different directions, meet and form a projecting ridge, supposed to be occasioned by the animals licking themselves. But the act of licking, probably, has had no part in the original

meaning. *Lick* is the assimilating German termination—*lich*, like. The hair, therefore, is *calf-like*.

CALF-YARD, the dwelling place of our infancy ; for which it is natural to feel so many endearing recollections, even in their minutest traces.

CALL, *s.* occasion, necessity, obligation. "There's no *call* for it." It is also used as a verb. "Please, Sir, may I go out?" "Well, child, if nature *calls* you." "She does not *ball*, Sir, but she shouts."—*School Dialogue, between B. A. and Mr. F.*

CALL, *v.* to proclaim, to give notice by the public crier. *To be called at church*, is to have the banns of marriage published. The ceremony of proclaiming every fair in Newcastle, which is attended by the officers of the corporation, in state, is denominated *calling the fair*.

CALLANT, a lad or stripling ; a man clever or much esteemed. The etymology is doubtful. *V. Jam. callan, calland.*

CALLREVERING, **KALEEVERING**, wandering abroad gossiping, running about heedlessly.

CALLER, *a.* cool, refreshing ; as the *caller* air. "Caller her-rings"—"caller cocks" or "caller cockles"—"caller ripe gro-sers."—*Newc. cries*. The word in form resembles Isl. *kalldur*, frigidus ; though its meaning does not denote the same degree of frigidity as cold.

CALLEY, to scold. Our old poet, Skelton, who was a native of Cumberland, uses the substantive ; and so does Shakspeare in the Winter's Tale. The only word which seems to have any affinity is Germ. *kahlheit*, nonsense.

CALLETING HOUSEWIFE, a pert, saucy, confirmed scold.

CALLING, giving notice by the public crier.

CAM, or **KAME**, a hill, a ridge, an earth dyke or mound. Sax. *cam*. Fr. *kaem*. Dut. *kam*, a crest. The comb of a cock is cognate. The great ridge in Yorkshire between Penygant and Whernside, is called *Cam-Fell*.

CAM, or **CAMB**, clay slate, of which slate pencils are made ; it is found in various parts of Northumberland, and abundantly

at Great Swinburne. In some places it is found partially baked by whin dykes.

CAMMEREL, *s.* a large stretcher used by butchers to distend the legs of a killed animal when suspended to cool. Bul-let, in his Celtic Dictionary, has *cambaca*, in the sense of a crooked stick.

CAMMEREL, *a.* crooked. See Jamieson *vo. camy, camok*.

CAMP-KETTLES, reliques of bronze of various sizes, frequently found in the West, in the line of the Roman roads.

CAMPLE, to argue, to answer pertly and frowardly when rebuked by a superior. Germ. *kampfen*, to contend.

CANCH, a perpendicular declivity, like a step.

CANGE, or **CAINGE**, to whine. See **CAINGY**.

CANKER, rust.—**CANKERED**, cross, ill-conditioned, peevish, rusty. *V. Jam. Supp. cankert*. A wound is said to be *cankered* when it festers.

CANNEL-COAL, a hard, opaque, inflammable fossil coal, sufficiently solid to be cut and polished. The origin of the term is uncertain, some considering it to have been derived from *Kendal*; others from *Canal*. The more probable opinion is, that having been used to light the men at their work, and serving as a candle, it became, by corruption, *Cannel-Coal*.

CANNINESS, caution, good conduct, carefulness.

CANNY. This useful and comprehensive word has a great variety of meanings, all readily understood from the way in which it happens to be applied; it is characteristic, not only of persons and things, but of manners and modes of action, though not in the highest degrees; for we should not say that a very beautiful woman was a canny one, or that a fine picture, or a valuable horse, was either of them canny—the word, in those cases, would be wholly misapplied. It is confined rather to the kind, agreeable, and useful qualities of persons and things, and to the manner of doing a thing. A well-looking, clean, kind-hearted old woman, we should call a *canny old wife*—an agreeable,

good-humoured married woman, would be called a *canny wife*—a young woman, with the like qualities, we should call a *canny lass*—an orderly, clean, well-kept house, is a *canny house*. We speak of a *canny cow*, a *canny horse*, a *canny man*; anything neat and convenient is *canny*. To be *canny*, is to be discreet, careful, gentle. If a man was dealing with an unruly horse, we should desire him to be *canny* with it. The word is much used among the lower classes, and with great effect, but not among the higher classes, who have no word equal to it. Dr. Jamieson suspects that the word has been imported from Scotland into the North of England. Being used in so many different senses, it is difficult to assign a satisfactory etymon.

CANNY HINNY, an endearing expression; metaphorically, a sly person, a smooth sinner; especially in affairs of galantry. In the first sense it occurs in the *Life of Ambrose Barnes*, edited by Sir C. Sharp, where the rich daughters and co-heiresses of Alderman Ralph Cock, are called "Cock's canny hinnies." Dorothy married Mark Milbanke, ancestor of the baronets of that name, Jane married William Carr, Ann married Thomas Davison, ancestor of the Beamish family, and Barbara married Henry Marley, son of Sir John, the gallant defender of Newcastle.

CANT, *s.* a corner. Germ. *kante*, an edge, or extremity.

CANT, to sell by auction. *See* CANTING.

CANT, *v.* to upset, to overturn. Germ. *kanten*, to set a thing on end.

CANT-DOG, a handspike with a hook; used for turning over large pieces of timber.

CANTING, a sale by auction. The derivation is evidently Ital. *incanto*, a public sale.

CANTING-CALLER, an auctioneer; from the nature of his occupation. In sales among the Romans, a crier proclaimed the articles to be disposed of; and in the middle ages they added a trumpet, with a very loud noise.

CANTLE, a head. Coopers call a part of the head of a cask, the *cantle*.

CANTRIP, a magic spell, but applied in the North to describe any eccentric or absurd gambol.

CANTY, merry, lively, cheerful. Su.-Got. *ganta*, ludificare.

CAP, to complete, to finish, to overcome in argument, to excel in any feat of agility, to crown all. Allied probably to Teut. *kappe*, the summit.—**CAPPER**, one who excels.

CAPEs, ears of corn broke off in thrashing. Teut. *cappe*.

CARE-CAKE, a cake made by country people of thick batter, like a pancake, with a mixture of hog's blood. In the Glossary to the Antiquary, it is stated that *care cakes* are pancakes; literally *redemption cakes*, or ransom cakes, such as were eaten on Easter Sunday.

CAR-HANDED, left-handed. One of the ancient Kings of Scotland was called "Kinath-Kerr," or Kinath the left-handed.

CARK, sorrow. Sax. *cark*, care.

"For hire love y *carks* and care
For hire love y droupe and dare
For hire love my blisse is bare
Ant al ich waxe won.

Ritson's Ancient Bal., Vol. I. p. 61.

"Wall ye the wight whose absence is our *cark*."

Spenser,—Shep. Cal.

CARL, **KARL**, a country fellow, a gruff old man, a churl. Sax. *ceorl*, a countryman. Isl. *karl*, an old man. Germ. *kerl*, rusticus. The words *carl*, *chorl*, or *churl*, and *villein*, were, among our ancestors, the usual appellations for countrymen; though very often used in a bad sense, and to denote a compound of ignorance and idleness. In the *Northumbrensium Presbyterorum Leges*, the possessors of land were divided into three classes—the king's thanes and lords of land—the proprietors of land—and the *ceorls*, or husbandmen, who cultivated the soil.

"The lowest order among the Saxons, I mean of free men, was that of *ceorles*, that is, merchants, artificers, countrymen, and

others. Hence, no doubt, is derived the word *churl*, or *carle*, a name given by way of contempt to people of mean condition."

Rapin.

"The miller was a stont *carl* for the nones,
Ful bigge he was of braun, and eke of bones."

Chaucer,—The Prologus.

"He was a stout *carle* and a sture
And off him self dour and hardy."—*The Bruce.*

CARLINGS, grey peas steeped some hours in water, and then fried in butter, and seasoned with pepper and salt. In the North they are served at table, on the second Sunday before Easter, called CARLING SUNDAY; formerly denominated Care Sunday, as Care Friday and Care Week, were Good Friday and Holy Week—supposed to be so called from being a season of great religious care and anxiety. The peas appear to be a substitute for the beans of the heathens.

"There'll be all the lads and the lasses
Set down in the midst of the ha'
With sybows, and ryfarts, and *carlings*
That are both sodden and ra'."—*Ritson's Songs.*

CAROLS, small pews, or inclosed seats. See a description of those in the cloister of Durham Cathedral, in P. Sanderson, p. 75.

CARR, a piece of flat marshy ground; a small lake. *Su.-Got. kaer*, a bog.

CORROCK, CURRACK, or KIROCK, a large heap of stones formerly used as a boundary mark, burial place, or guide for travellers. See Genesis, chap. xxxi., v. 46 et seq. The word is also used for a mountain at a distance, by which, when the sun appears over it, the country people compute the time of the day.

CASINGS, CASSONS, COW-BLADES, cow dung dried in the sun for fuel. Though now rarely used, it was formerly generally resorted to by the lower order of country people, in districts where ordinary fuel was scarce, or unattainable. A similar practice prevailed in some of our midland counties. The droppings of the cows were collected

into heaps, and beaten into a mass with water : then pressed by the feet into moulds like bricks, by regular professional persons, called clatters (clodders) ; then dried in the sun, and stacked like peat, and a dry March for the clatharvest was considered as very desirable.—*Journal of a Naturalist*. The Calmucks distil their brandy over a fire made with the dung of their cattle, particularly of the dromedary, which makes a steady and clear fire like peat.—*Clarke's Travels, Vol. I., p. 239.*

CASKET, a stalk or stem ; as a cabbage-casket. Probably derived from Su.-Got. *quist*, a branch.

CASSEN, cast off ; as "*casen* clothes."—CASSEN-TOP, a top thrown off with a string. The word is, probably, a corruption of *castin*, the Sax. *part.* of cast.

CAST, to twist, or warp—applied to wood.

CAST, a twist or contortion, a warp. V. Jamieson.

CAST, opportunity, chance ; as "*a cast*" on the outside of a coach.

" And shortly for to tellen as it was,
Were it by aventure, or sort, or *cas*,
The sothe is this, the cutte felle on the knight,
Of which ful blith and glad was every wight."

Chaucer,—The Prologue.

CAST, a swarm of bees.—*Dur.* Span. *casta*, a race or breed.

CASTER, or CASTOR, a little box ; as *pepper caster*. Inserted by Mr. Todd in his 2d edit. of Johnson.

CAST-OUT, to quarrel or fall out. A Reverend friend informs me, that he heard a methodist preacher quote Joseph's advice to his brethren—" See that you *cast* not out by the way."

CAST-UP, to upbraid, to reproach. Su.-Got. *foercasta*.

CAST-UP, to appear, or be found again, after having been lost. A metaphor probably taken from the sea casting up things that have been lost in it.

CAT-HAWS, the fruit of the white thorn. Perhaps so named from *cates*, food, because they may be eaten as such by human beings. When large they are called *bull-haws*.

CAT-GALLOWS, a game played by children. It consists of two sticks placed upright, with one across, over which they leap in turns.

CAT-MINT, Nep. *Nepeta cataria*. Cats are said to have a remarkable antipathy to this plant, tearing it up wherever they meet with it.

CATRAIL, or PICTWORK-DITCH, a vast fosse extending from the Peel Fell in Northumberland, to Galashiels, in Scotland, a distance of 45 miles—supposed to have been raised by the fugitive Britons, as a line of defence against the invading Saxons. This rampart is the most curious remnant of antiquity that can be distinctly traced. *Catrail*, in the British language, is said to mean, the partition of defence.

CARS, a mixture of *crow coal* with *clay*, formed into round balls; a useful, though homely, fuel, which is used by the poorer classes.—*Alston Moor*.

CAT'S-FOOT, a common name for ground-ivy.

CAT-WHIN, Burnet rose. *Rosa spinosissima*.

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS, a term for an earwig.

CAUD, cold. Teut. *kaud*. Mœ.-Got. *kald*. Sax. *ceald*. Dan. *kaald*. "A *caud* hand and a warm heart."

CAUD COMFORT, an ineffective consolation.

CAUD DEED, dead—*cold dead*. A very common redundant expression in Northumberland.

CAUD PIE, a cart or waggon overthrown—a disappointment or loss of any sort.

"When the axle tree of a loaden waggon breaks, and stops a whole train of waggons on a railway, the workmen call it a *caud pie*."
Brand.

CAUSEY, a foot road; a *causeway*, the modern word, is a corruption. Fr. *chaussée*.

CAVE, or KAVE, to separate; as corn from the short straw or chaff. Teut. *kaven*, eventilare paleas. This word, with the *a* long, is used, I am told, in Northamptonshire, for the cracking of the clods, or separation of the earth, in droughty weather; which is worth notice, as removing

the objection to Milton's "Grassy clods now *cal'd*."—*P. L. Book VII.*

CAVE, to toss, to paw; as a horse that beats the ground with its fore-foot. In this sense the word seems allied to Isl. *akafr*, cum impetu, vehementer.

CAVEL, or **KAVEL**, a lot, a share. Teut. *kavel*. To **CAST CAVELS**, to cast lots, to change situations. Teut. *kavelen*. **CAVIL** is the place allotted to a hewer in a coal mine, by ballot. "I've gotten a canny *cavil* for this quarter, however." It means also an allotment of ground in a common field.

CAWKEE, the hind part of a horse's shoe sharpened, and turned downwards, to prevent the animal from slipping. Also an iron plate put upon a **CLOG**; which see. The etymology is uncertain. *V. Jam. cawker*; and Todd's John. *calkin*.

CELT, an ancient axe, of polished stone, shaped something like a wedge. Celts are found of all sizes, some seeming intended for felling trees, and others designed for war-like purposes.—*Brass Celts*, or battle-axes, were afterwards, of various forms, more or less rude, as the knowledge of the working in metals began to advance.

CHAFFS, **CHAFTS**, the jaws, chops. Su.-Got. *kiaeft. kaeft*, the jaw-bone, seems the root. Dan. *kieft*, the chops, and Swed. *käfter*, jaws, are cognate.

CHAFT-BLADE, the jaw bone.

"Heir is ane relic lang and braid
Of Fyn Macoull the richt *chaft-blade*."

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

CHAIR DAY, the evening of life; that period which, from its advanced season and infirmity, is chiefly passed in ease and indulgence.

CHALDER, a chaldron. A Newcastle chaldron of coals weighs fifty-three hundred weight. Eight of these chaldrons make one keel. Bishop Kennett derives the word from old Latin *celdra*, a certain measure.

CHAM, awry.

CHAMBERLYE, frequently pronounced CHEMMERLY, urine.

Omitted by both Johnson and Todd, though we have the authority of Shakspeare for it.

"Your *chamberlie* breeds fleas like a loach."

First Part of King Henry IV.

CHANCE-BAIRN, an illegitimate child. There is a legal maxim—*bastardus nullius est filius, aut filius populi*. Lanc., a *chance child*.

CHANGELING, a term applied to a child of a peevish or malicious temper, or differing in looks from the rest of the family—from a supposition of its having been changed, when an infant, by the gipsies. The fairies of old have been represented to us as famous for stealing the most beautiful and witty children, and leaving in their places such as were either prodigiously ugly and stupid, or mischievously inclined.

CHANGE, or CHANGER-WIFE, an itinerant apple woman, or dealer in earthenware, who takes old clothes or rags *in exchange* for what she sells. "Cheap apples, wives! Cheap apples, wives! Seek out a' your and rags, or and shoes, or and claise, to-day."—*Newc. Cry*.

CHANNEL, gravel.

CHANNER, to scold, not loudly but constantly; to be incessantly complaining. "She keeps, *chanmer*, *channering*, all day long." Sax. *ceonian*, obmurmurare. The word bears a remarkable affinity to Ir. and Gael. *cannran*, to mutter or grumble.

CHAP, to knock, or rap; as at the door. A Scotch term. Probably the same as *chop*, which is sometimes used for, to strike, or knock simply, though more generally for, to strike with a cutting instrument.

CHAP, CHEP, a customer. From Sax. *ceap ceap-man*. Hence, our word chapman, of which chap is an abbreviation.—

CHAP, or CHEP, is also a general term for a man; used

either respectfully or contemptuously. In this sense it may be from Ital. *capo*,—quasi *caput*.

“Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus
Tam cari capitis?”

Horat. Carm. Lib. I. Ode xxiv.

CHAP-BREAD, cakes made of oatmeal and baked on a *girdle*.

See Agricultural Survey of Westmorland, p. 337.

CHAR, a species of the genus *Salmo*, *Lin.*, almost peculiar to the lakes in the North of England.

CHARE, *v.* to stop, or turn. Sax. *cyrran*. Also to counterfeit.

CHARE, *s.* a narrow lane, or alley, less than a street. Of these there are several in Newcastle; particularly on the Quayside. Sax. *cerra*, viæ flexio, diverticulum; from *cyrran*, to turn; a chare being a turning from some superior street. So, a narrow street, in reference to its opening into a wide one, is called a *turning* in London, and a *wynd* in Edinburgh. Hence, too, a *char-woman* is a woman for a *turn*, and a door *a-jar* is a door on the *turn*. *Chare*, a lane, is not quite peculiar to Newcastle, though nearly so. They have the “Gaunless *Chare*,” and the “Wear *Chare*,” at Bishop Auckland, lanes leading respectively to the stream, “at the very confluence of which,” says Camden, “stands Auckland.”

“A laughable misunderstanding happened at our assizes some years ago, when one of the witnesses in a criminal trial swore that ‘he saw three men come out of a chare foot.’ ‘Gentlemen of the jury,’ exclaimed the learned judge, ‘you must pay no regard to that man’s evidence; he must be insane.’ But the foreman, smiling, assured the judge that they understood him very well; and that he spoke the words of truth and soberness.”

Vint and Anderson’s History of Newcastle, p. 30.

The late Lord Chancellor Eldon was born in a *chare-foot*; and in a facetious moment admitted it in court.

CHAT, CHACK, refreshment, a short repast, a lunch. Dr. Jamieson suggests Teut. *schopt*, a meal taken four times a day, as the etymon.

CHATTERED, bruised. I once thought it a corruption of *shattered*; but am now disposed to view it as allied to the Scots verb to *chat*, to bruise, to mascerate.

CHATS, spray-wood, small twigs. *V. Jam. Chat the.*

CHAVYL, a cleaver, as, a butcher's cleaver.

CHEERER, a glass of spirit and water. Not a bad metaphor. It is also in use in the South of Scotland. In Northumberland, as a poetical friend of mine observes,

"No bargain's made, or money paid,
But over a canny *cheerer*."

CHEG, or **CHEGGLE**, to gnaw or champ a resisting substance.

CHEIP, to chirp like young birds, denoting feebleness of note.

"It is better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *chetp*."—*Sc. Prov.*

CHEIPER, a half-fledged bird.

CHEPSTER, a common name for the starling. *Sturnus vulgaris.*

CHESEL, or **CHESSWELL**, *s.* a cheese press.

CHIEL, **CHIELD**, a young fellow, and sometimes applied more generally, as, "He's a queer *chield*." "He's a clever *chield*." Gael. *chil*. Sax. *cild*, probably only a corruption of *child*. *V. Jam.*

CHIEVE, to succeed, to thrive, to accomplish any business—to *achieve*. Used by Chaucer in this form. Fr. *achevir*, to master; attaining à *chef*, to the top of it.

"I say, he toke out of his owen sleve,
A telne of silver (yvel mote he *cheve*)."

Chaucer,—The Chanone's Yemanne's Tale.

CHILDER, children. The Saxon plural termination. In Palsgrave it is spelled *chyldre*. In the 17th century, as appears by the parish books of Bishopwearmouth, John Knaggs had a salary of four shillings for whipping the dogs, sweeping the church, and keeping the *childer* in order.

"The thrid is, that we for our lyvis
And for our *childre*, and for our wywis,
And for our freedom and for our land
Ar strenyett into bataill for to stand."—*The Bruce.*

"I wot it was no *chylder* game when they togedyr met."

Tournament of Tottenham.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, the feast of the Holy Innocents. Sax. *cildamæsse dæg*. This is a festival of great antiquity. An apprehension is entertained by the superstitious that no undertaking can prosper which is begun on that day of the week on which it falls.

CHILD'S-FIRST-VISIT. The first time an infant visits a neighbour or relation, it is presented with three things—a small quantity of salt, bread, and an egg. This practice, which I do not find noticed either by Bourne or by Brand, though not overlooked by my vigilant friend, Sir C. Sharp, is widely extended over the North of England. Also, when the child is baptised, the offering of bread and cheese accompanies it, and these are presented to the first person whose chance it may be to meet the party.

CHIMLAY, a chimney. Cornish, *tschimbla*. Pryce.

CHIMLAY-PIECE, a mantel-piece.—**CHIMLAY-NEUK**, the chimney-corner in a cottage—the fire-side.

“Where saw ye her?”

“I’th’ chimney-nutk within.”

Ben Jonson,—Sad Shepherd.

CHIMLAY-CROOK, a bar of iron with a hook at its lower extremity, on which to hang a pot.

CHINGLEY, **CHINLEY**, the largest portion of the small coals, after separation from the dead small. In Scotland, gravel, when free from dirt, is called *chingle*.

CHIP, to break or crack; said of an egg when the young bird cracks the shell. Dut. *kippen*, to hatch or disclose.

“The rois knoppis, tetand furth thare hede,
Gan *chyp*, and kyth thare vernal lippis red.”

Douglas’ Æneid.

CHIRM, to chirp; applied especially to the melancholy undertone of a bird previous to a storm. It would seem to be derived from the Sax. *cyrne*, a clamour or noise. But Dr. Jamieson says, the true origin is Belg. *kermen*, to lament; lamentari, queritari. Kilian. The term is known among the tribe of fancy cock-fighters, in the sense of

muttering an unpleasant noise. "These cocks *chirm* good-bye."

"Small birdis flockand throw thik ronnyis thrang
In *chirmynge*, and with cheping changit thare sang."

Douglas' Æneid.

CHIRT, to squirt with the teeth.

CHIZZEL, a term for bran. *See* BYE-BOOTINGS.

CHOAK-DAMP, or **CHOKEDAMP**, foul air in a colliery—carbonic acid gas.

CHOLLER, a double chin. Also the loose flesh under a turkey-cock's neck—a cock's wattles. *Sax. ceolr*, guttur.

CHOWLS, or **JOWLS**, the jaws. *Sax. ceolas*, fauces.

CHOUKS, the glands of the throat, immediately under the jaw-bones.

CHOUP, **CAT-CHOUP**, a hip; the fruit of the hedge briar, or wild rose. *Rubus major*.

CHOW, *v.* to chew, to masticate. *Sax. ceowan*.—**CHOW**, *s.* a quid of tobacco.

CHRISTMAS EVE. The country people have a notion that on this evening oxen kneel in their stalls and moan. In boyhood I was induced more than once to attend on the occasion; but, whether from want of faith, or neglect of the instructions given me, I know not,—they would not do their duty.

CHUCK, a sea shell.—**CHUCKS**, a game among girls; played with five of these shells, and sometimes with pebbles, called *chuckie-stanes*.

CHUCKERS, **DOUBLE CHUCKERS**, potions of ardent spirits. Terms well known among Northern toppers. *Double Chuckers*, a bumper which requires *two chucks*, or gulps?

CHUCKLE-HEADED, stupid, thick-headed. *V. Jam. Supp.*

CHURN, or **KERN-SUPPER**, harvest home. *See* MELL-SUPPER.

CHURLY, cheerless, as applied to prospect—rough, as applied to weather.

CHURNEL, or **CHIRNEL**, *Sc. Kernellis*, small hard swellings in the glands of the neck in young persons, called "waxing

(growing) chirnels" It is also the name of a place near Rothbury, where there is a vast heap of stones, probably an ancient cairn.

CLAFFER, CLAVVER, to climb up; mostly applied to children. It would seem to be a corruption of cleaving or adhering, mixed with the idea of climbing; though it may be satisfactorily deduced from Teut. *klaveren*, scandere in subrec-tum.

CLAG, to stick or adhere. Dan. *klæg*, viscous, glutinous. In Scotland, and in some parts of the north of England, it is used as a substantive, and in a metaphorical sense. "He has *na clag* to his tail;" i. e. no incumbrance.

"He was a man without a *clag*,
His heart was frank without a flaw."

Ritson's Sc. Songs.

CLAGGY, sticky, unctuous, clogging by adhesion. In mining it is applied to the imperfect separation of the coal from the superincumbent bed.

CLAGHAM, CLAGGUM, treacle made hard by boiling.—*Newc.* Called in other places in the North, clag-candy, lady's-taste, slittery, tom-trot, treacle-ball, and toughy.

CLAISE, CL'YATSE, the northern pronunciation of clothes.

"The mother wi' her needle and her shears
Gars auld *classe* look amaist as weel's the new."

Burns,—The Cottar's Saturday Night.

CLAITH, CL'YATH, cloth. Sax. *clath*.—CLAITHING, CL'YATH-ING, clothing.

—————"Bot nocht for thi,
Or thai cum all to thair entent
Howis in halle *clath* sall be rent."—*The Bruce.*

CLAM, *v.* to press, to hold an article tightly; to castrate, when the operation is performed, not by excision, but by compression, as is still practised in the emasculation of the human race in Italy. The word may be referred to Germ. *klemmen*, to pinch, to squeeze. Swed. *klämma* seems cognate.—CLAM, *s.* an instrument used for the purpose of castration.

CLAM, CLEM, v. to starve for want of food, to be parched with thirst. Dut. *klemmen*, to shrink up. Teut. *klemmen*, stringere, coarctare.

—————"When my entrails
Were *clamm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast."

Massinger,—Roman Actor.

See Nixon's Prophecy, where that mysterious half-idiot, is made to say, that if he went up to Henry VIIIth's Court, he should be *clemm'd*; which proved the case by an accident.

CLAM, s. a kind of small vice or press, in which meaning it may be thought to present a more clear and simple, and probably a more correct idea of the verb "to clam" than in the sense of "to starve," the cause for the consequence; the effect of short rations being a rigid contraction of the abdominal viscera, as if pressed in a "clam."

CLAM-SHELL, a scallop shell. *Pecten maximus*.

CLAMB, pret. of the verb to climb.

"And with thaim syne Schyr Androw Gray
Thir with thir mengne held thair way,
And *clamb* the hill deliuerly."—*The Bruce*.

CLAMMERSOME, CLAMERSOUME, contentious, clamorous. Dan. *klammer-vorn*.

CLAMMIS, iron clamps or cramps to bind together horizontally the stone work of a piece of masonry, a mode of building formerly much used.

CLAMP, s. a large fire made of underwood.

CLAMP, v. to make a noise, to tread heavily in walking. Dut. *klompen*. Swed. *klampig*.

CLAMPS, pieces of iron placed at the ends of a fire-place.

CLANK, a blow or stroke that makes a noise. "The door went to with a *clank*." Teut. *klanck*. clangor.

CLANKER, a sound beating, a severe chastisement.

CLAP, to touch gently, to fondle, to pat. "*Clap* his head."

CLAP-BENNY, CLAP-BENE, a request made to infants in the nurse's arms, to clap their hands, as the only means

they have of expressing their prayers, or of signifying their desire of a blessing. Isl. *klappa*, to clap, and *bæn*, prayer.

CLAP-BREAD, thin, hard, oaten cakes. In Cumberland they are frequently made of the meal of barley, and differ from other barley bread, only by their being unleavened, made in the form of cakes, and not baked in an oven. It has its name of *clap-bread* from its being clapped, or beaten out, with the hand, while it is dough, into the form of large round cakes. There is a particular board for this purpose, which is called a *clap-board*. This kind of bread appears to be also in general use in Norway. *Vide Boucher, and West. and Cumb. Glossary.*

CLAPPER, the tongue—a female weapon of great power and eloquence, especially in that part of rhetoric “stirring the passions.” In the quaint title of an old and rare English Poem, in the Author’s library,—“The Anatomie of a Woman’s Tongue,”—it is divided into five parts—“a medicine, a poison, a serpent, fire, and thunder.”

CLAPPERCLAW, to beat or paw with the open hand; to scold or abuse any one.

CLART, to daub with mud, to bemire, to foul.—CLARTS, dirt or mire—in short, any thing that defiles.—CLARTY, miry, dirty, wet, slippery. *V. Jam. clarty and clattie.*

CLASH, *v.* to gossip, to tell tales. Germ. *klatschen*, to prattle.

CLASH, *s.* an idle story, tittle tattle, vulgar talk.

CLASH, *v.* to throw any thing carelessly or violently, to bang a door, strike more particularly with the open hand, as “I’ll *clash* your jaws.” Germ. *klatchen*, to make a noise.

CLATTER, to tell idle stories, to prattle. Teut. *kletern*, con-crepare.

CLAUT, to scratch or claw, to scrape together. *V. Jam. clat.*

CLAVER, to talk fast, or to little purpose. Germ. *klaffer*, gar-rulus.

CLAVER, clover. Sax. *claefer*. Dut. *klaver*. The late Mr. Pegge pronounces *claver* to be a corrupt pronunciation of

clover ; but it is more analogous to the etymology, and Mr. Todd has shown that it is used by an author of good note.

"The desert with sweet *claver* fills,
And richly shades the joyful hills."—*Sandys' Psalms*.

CLAYER. *See* CLAFFER.

CLAYERS, din, noisy talking, garrulities. Identical with CLISHCLASH.

CLAYERS, goosegrass, *Galium aparine*.

CLAY-DAUBIN, a custom in Cumberland, where the neighbours and friends of a new married couple assemble and do not separate until they have erected them a cottage ; something in the style of the old British wattled dwellings, and not unlike the plastered houses in Norfolk, erected by the workmen called *daubers*. From the number of hands employed, the building is generally completed in a day. The company then rejoice and make merry.

CLEAN, entirely, completely. This sense is yet in use in the North. *V. Psalms*, "They are *clean* gone for ever and ever."

CLEAP, to name or call. *Sax, clypian*.

CLEAT, CLEET, the face of the coal, being the sides of the figure assumed in crystallisation. "She *cleets* bonny." The crystals of coal being imperfectly cubical, there are two cleats generally, the boardways cleat, and the headways cleat, at right angles. In some coal there is no cleat distinguishable.

CLEAVING, the division of the human body, from the os pubes downwards. *Isl. klof*.

CLECK, CLOCK, to hatch. *Isl. klekia*. *Su.-Got. klaecka*. A hen sitting, or desirous of sitting on her eggs, is called a **CLECKER,** or **CLOCKER**.

CLECK, CLECKIN, the entire brood of chickens. *Dan. klutken*.

CLECKING, or CLOCKING, the noise made by a brooding hen, or when she is provoked. *Sax. cloccan,* to cluck. *Isl. klak,* clangor avium. In Scotland "clecking time is ae canty time," as applied to child-birth.

CLED, clad.

"Ayenst his will, sith it mote nedes be,
This Troilus up rose, and fast him *clēd*,
And in his armis toke his lady fre
An hundred times, and on his wale him sped."

Chaucer,—*Troil. and Cres.*, 1527.

"Into a chambre heo was led,
With riche clothes heo was *clēd*."

Romance of the Kyng of Ture.

CLEED, to clothe.—*North*. Probably from Sax. *clathian*: though the pronunciation is more consonant to Su.-Got. *klaeda*, Germ. *kleiden*, and Dan. *klaeder*, the other cognate terms.—CLEEDING, clothing, apparel.

"An' O! quo' she, were I as white
As e'er the snaw lay on the dyke,
I'd *clead* me braw and lady like
An' awa wi' ye I wad gang."—*The Gaberlunzie Man*.

CLEEK, to catch at a thing hastily—to *click*.

CLEET, a stay or support; a term among carpenters.

CLEET, CLOOT, CLUTE, the hoof of oxen or sheep. Grose has *clwoes*, a Cumb. term for the hoofs of horses or cows. It seems to have affinity to Su.-Got. *klyfwa*, to divide, and Sax. *cleafian*, to cleave.

CLEETS, pieces of iron worn by countrymen on their shoes.

CLEG, the gad-fly; very troublesome in hot weather, particularly to horses. *Oestrus ovis*, Lin. Dan. *klaeg*.

CLEG, a clever person, an adept. Probably identical with GLEG; which *see*. Also a person difficult to get rid of—who sticks like a *cleg*.

CLEGNING, CLEANING, CLEANSING, the after-birth of a cow.

CLEUGH, CLOUGH, a ravine, a valley between two precipitous banks, generally having a runner of water at the bottom—a narrow glen. Sax. *clough*, fissura ad montis clivum. Sc. *cleuch*. Dan. *klof*, incisura, is radically the same. The old Norm. or Fr. *clough*, is a valley; whence, perhaps, as conjectured by Mr. Todd, the introduction of the word into Domesday Book. The admirers of old ballads are familiar with the valiant exploits of our celebrated Northern out-

laws, Adam Bell, Clym of the *Clough*, and William of Cloudelee, whose skill in archery rendered them formerly as famous in the North of England, as Robin Hood and his companions were in the midland counties.

CLEPPS, a wooden instrument for pulling weeds from amongst corn.—*Cumb.*

CLEW, CLEWS, or CLOOSE, the flood-gate of a mill dam.

CLICK, to snatch hastily, to seize. Germ. *klicken*, to throw ; or perhaps a contraction of Sax. *gelæccan*, apprehendere. "Click'em-in," the name of a place in Northumberland.

"And quhen the vickar hard tell my wife was deid
The thrid cow he *clikit* be the heid."

Lyndsay's Three Estattis.

"They lower'd the sail, but it a' waddent dee,
Sae they *click'd* up a coal and maist fell'd the Pee Dee."

Newc. Song—The Jenny Howlet.

CLIFTY, well managing, actively industrious, thrifty.

CLING, to dry up, to consume, to waste. See CLUNG.

—"If thou speak'st false
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
Till famine *cling* thee."—*Shak.*,—*Macbeth.*

CLINTS, crevices among bare lime-stone rocks.

CLIP, to shear sheep. Dut. *klippen*.—CLIPPING, a sheep-shearing.

CLIPS, the pot-hooks, or bow, by which a pot or pan is suspended over the fire. They are called *Pot-kilps* in the North Riding of Yorkshire. V. Jam. *clip*.

CLISH-CLASH, CLISH-MA-CLAVER, idle discourse bandied about, uninterrupted loquacity.—CLICK-CLACK, and CLITTER-CLATTER, are also used in the same sense.

CLOCK, the downy head of the dandelion in seed. Children think to count the hour by observing how many puffs it takes to dissipate the seed.

CLOCK, the great dorr beetle. *Scarabæus stercorarius*.

CLOCKING-HEN, a hen desirous of sitting to hatch chickens ; so called from the noise which she makes.

CLOFFY, a slattern, a female dressed in a tawdry manner.

The nearest affinity I can trace is Isl. *klofa*, femora distendere.

CLOG, a sort of shoe, the upper part of strong hide leather, and the sole of wood, plated with iron. It is the *sceo* of our Saxon ancestors, and is well adapted to country wear.

CLOGGER, a maker of clogs.

CLOINTER, **CLUNTER**, to make a noise with the feet. A person treading heavily with shoes, shod with iron, is said to clointer. **CLOINTER**, *s.* disorder. Dut. *klonter*.

CLOIT, a clown or stupid fellow. Teut. *kloete*, homo obtusus.

The original idea is a mere log—*kloete*, a pole or log.

CLOSE, a narrow street in Newcastle. Sax. *clusa*. Frs. *klues*, a narrow passage, also a prison. The Close, in Newcastle, is a confined street of considerable length, to the west of Tyne Bridge, and running parallel with the river. It was formerly fortified by the town wall and the castle. The Earl of Northumberland, Sir John Marley, Sir William Blackett, Sir Mark Milbank, the Brandling family, and various other persons of distinction, had houses in this narrow street; and until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the Mayor, for the time being, resided there. The Close, at Litchfield, was also a fortified street, and was the most distinguished part of that city. It was an exempt jurisdiction, and the dean and canons were sole justices within the precincts.

CLOSE-BED, *s.* a paneled bedstead with sliding doors, formerly common in farm houses, and still to be found in cottages. By being placed foot to foot, with an opening between them, they formed the *but* and *ben* of the house.

CLOUD-BERRY, the ground mulberry, or *rubus chamæmorus*. It grows on high uncultivated hills and moors—on Cheviot, in Northumberland, plentifully—and probably received this name from its lofty situation. The fruit is a favourite dish among the Laplanders, who give it the name of *latsch*. With us, however, it has an insipid taste, the sun, perhaps, not acting upon it with sufficient power to bring it

to a state of maturity and perfection. An accurate engraving of the plant is given in Dr. Clarke's Travels, Vol. V., vignette to Chapter XI. The author speaks highly of its medicinal virtues. *See* p. 376. According to Pennant, it is served as a dessert in the Highlands of Scotland.

CLOUTER, or CLOWTER, to work in a dirty manner, to perform dirty work. Probably allied to CLOIT; which *see*.

CLOUTERLY, clumsily, awkwardly. Dut. *klote*.

CLOUR, a small lump or swelling, caused by a blow or fall. Su.-Got. *kula*, a bump, is apparently allied.

CLUBBY, a youthful game, something like DODDART; which *see*.

CLUD-NUT,—*quasi* clubbed or clustered nut,—two or more nuts united to each other. Probably from the Fr. *clout*, fastened together with nails. The Highlanders believe in the efficacy of two nuts naturally conjoined, as a charm against witchcraft. The word is applied to other things as well as to nuts, as a *cludden tree*.

CLUBSTER, a stoat.

CLUFF, *v.* to strike, to cuff.—CLUFF, *s.* a blow, a cuff. Dr. Jamieson conceives the word may have been retained from the Northumbrian Danes. *V.* Jam. Supp.

CLUMP, a mass of any thing. Germ. *klump*, a clod.

CLUMPY, CLUMPISH, awkward, unwieldy, mis-shapen, benumbed.

CLUNG, (*p. p.* of *cling*) closed up or stopped; shrivelled or shrunk. Sax. *geclungne*. An apple, when shrivelled, is said to be *clung*.

CLUNGY, adhesive.

CLUNTER. *See* CLOINTER.

CLUT, to strike a blow. Teut. *klotsen*, to strike.

CLUTTERED, stirred. *V.* Lowes's Family Nomenclature, p. 100.

CLUTTERS, CLUTHERS, in heaps, clusters. Welsh, *cluder*, a pile. Sax. *clud*, a lump.

COALS. To *call over the coals*, to scrutinize a person's con-

duct, to reprimand severely. An old expression, not yet disused. It is generally supposed to refer to purgation by the ancient ordeal of the burning ploughshare; though I think its probable origin is to be found in the rural sacrifice of *Bel-tein*, or *passing through Bail's fire*, a superstition, which, till of late years, appears to have been kept up in the Fells and remote parts of the North.

COAL MEASURES, the stratification of any particular coal district, comprising what belongs to the dip, thickness, and depth, and to the composition of the several solid matters exposed and raised in the progress of mining.

COAL-SAY, the Coal-fish, a species of cod. *Gadus carbonarius*. "It abounds in all the Northern seas, and in the Baltic, and may be said to swarm in the Orkneys, where the fry all the months of summer and autumn are the great support of the poor."—*Yarrell*.

COALY, COLEY, a particular species of cur-dog—famous for sagacity. Sc. *collie*, the shepherd's dog. The word might, at first view, seem formed from the prevailing colour of these animals, a great proportion of them being as *black as a coal*; though I am inclined to consider it as radically the same with Gael. *culean*, a grown whelp; and Welsh, *colwyn*, a little dog.

COALY, COLEY, a contemptuous designation among the boys in Newcastle for the lamp-lighter. Can it, in this sense, be allied to Su.-Got. *kol*, ignis?

COALY-SHANGIE, or CULLY-SHANGIE, a vulgar expression for a riot or uproar. V. Jam. *collie-shangie*.

COB, *v.* to pull the hair or ear, to strike, to thump.—COBBING, striking, thumping—a punishment among children and workmen.

COB, *s.* head, chief, master. Sax. *cop*, top.

COBBLE-TREES, double swingle-trees, whippens, or splinter-bars.

COBBY, or COPPY, stout, hearty, lively; also tyrannical, headstrong, or in too high spirits. The latter form, Mr. Todd

remarks, reminds one of *cop*, the head, as a probable etymon.

COBLE, a peculiar kind of boat, very sharp and wedge-shaped in the bow, and flat bottomed and square at the stern. It has only one mast, stepped close forward, on which a lug-sail is set. Cobles are used on the North-east coast of England, from the Tweed to the Humber, by the pilots and fishermen, who are extremely expert in their management. They are excellent sea-boats, and, for their size, carry a large sail. A learned friend hints that the origin of this word is to be found in the ancient Welsh *currogle*, or coracle—a boat made of wicker-work and covered with leather.—Fr. *corbeille*, a basket. But we have the very term in Sax. *cwople*, navicula; and, I may add, that Welsh *ceubal* denotes a ferry-boat.

COBLE, or **COBBLE**, a round hard stone found in the beds of streams, brought down from the mountains and rounded by the floods. "As hard as a *coble*," is a common expression.

"My Gammer sure intends to be uppon her bones
With staves or with clubs, or else with *coble-stones*."
Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act ii. Sc. 5.

COBLOAF, a crusty uneven loaf. Shakspeare applies the word contemptuously to personal appearance, where Ajax calls Thersites "a *cobloaf*."—*Troilus and Cressida*. A corruption, Mr. Todd says, of *cop*; a loaf with a large head.

COCKERS, or **COGGERS**, properly half-boots made of untanned leather, or other stiff materials, and strapped under the shoe; but old stockings without feet, used as gaiters by hedgers and ploughmen, are often so called. V. Minshew, *cokers*. *Cockers* occurs in Bishop Hall's Satires. In Lancashire the word is often used for stockings. There is a small place not far from Bolton, called Doff-Cocker, where, my friend, Mr. Turner, informs me, it used to be the fashion for the country people who came from church or market to pull off their stockings and walk barefoot home.

COCKET, or COFFET, pert, apish, brisk. Sc. *cocky*, vain, affecting airs of importance. I find in Sherwood, "to wax *cocket*."

COCKLE, or COKLE, to cry like a cock.

COCKLING, cheerful. "A *cockling* person." There is a kindred expression, "to delight the *cockles* of the heart."

COCKMEDAINTY, one who is finical in dress or carriage.

COCK-PENNY, a perquisite of the schoolmaster at Shrovetide.

This used to be the season for throwing at cocks, when a yearly cock fight was a part of the annual routine of several of our northern free-schools. The play-ground of the scholars was the place of diversion, and, however incompatible with the severity of the scholastic character, the master occasionally presided over the sport. The amiable and learned Roger Ascham, himself, loved a main of cocks, and even projected a treatise on cock-fighting.

COCKS, a puerile game with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain. V. Moor. It is called *hard heads* in *Lanc.*

COD, CODD, a pillow or cushion. Sax. *codde*, a bag. Isl. *kodde*, a pillow. Swed. *kudde*, a cushion. Dr. Meyrick, *Antient Armour*, Vol. II., p. 239, states that, about the close of Henry the Seventh's time, was introduced an exceedingly gross and indecent appendage to the taces, called a cod-piece; being an artificial protuberance, placed just over the os pubis. It was copied in armour, after having been first adopted in ordinary dress, and, indeed, in this manner formed part of the costume of every class, from the sovereign to the lowest mechanic; and what is astonishing, instead of shocking the delicacy of society, spread over all the civilized part of Europe. The same author, in a subsequent page, remarks that Gayton alludes to the custom of fools being provided with this unseemly part of dress in a more remarkable manner than other persons, when speaking of the decline of the stage in his *Festivious Notes upon Don Quixote*, p. 270. He says: "No foolles with Harry *cod-pieces*, appeare;" an epithet which alludes to the time of its introduction into England. So Shakspeare,

in King Lear, Act III., Sc. 2, makes the fool say : "Marry, here's grace and a *cod-piece*, that's a wise man and a fool." Chaucer applies the word to the body, in the sense of a bag.

"O Wombe, o belly, stinking in thy *cod*,
Fulfilled of dong and of corruption."

The Pardoner's Tale.

COVE, a deep pit, cavern, or cave. Pure Saxon. Hence, no doubt, *goaf*, which see.

COFFIN, a cinder bouncing from the fire, shaped like a coffin, and looked upon as an omen of death. There is another sort of a different form, called a purse, which is thought to be the presage of wealth.

COG, a wooden dish, a milk pail. Welsh, *cawg*, a bowl. *V.* Tooke ; according to whom, *cog*, *cag*, and *keg*, are identical.

"She set the *cog* upon her head,
And she's gane singing hame !

Ballad of Cowdenknows.

COGGLE, to move from side to side so as to seem ready to be overturned. Germ. *kugeln*, to roll or tumble.

COGGLES, round, smooth worn stones ; probably so named from their being *coggly*.

COGGLY, unsteady, moving from side to side, easily overturned.

COKE, to cry *peccavi*. Ruddiman says, it is the sound which cocks utter, especially when they are beaten, from which Skinner is of opinion they have the name of *cock*. Dr. Jamieson has to cry *cok*, to acknowledge that one is vanquished, which he derives from O. Celt. *coc*, mechant, vile.

COIL, a lump on the head from a blow. It is also used to express a great stir, or tumult. In the Tempest, Shakespeare uses the word in this latter sense ; but "mortal coil" in Hamlet's soliloquy, though quoted in Todd's Johnson as an example, seems rather to mean the human body with the muscles, tendons, blood-vessels, nerves, &c., *coiled* around it.

CORR, to throw. Hence, the rural game of *coits*, or *quoits*. The word may be referred to Lal *kueita*, violenter jactare.

COLD-FIRE, a fire, or rather fuel, made ready for lighting.

COLE, to put into shape, to hollow out. Sc. *coll*, to cut, to elip, to cut any thing obliquely; which Dr. Jamieson derives from Su.-Got. *kulla*, verticis capillos abrader.

COLLEY, butchers' meat. A term chiefly among children.

COLLOGUING, conversing secretly, plotting. Lat. *colloqui*.

COLLOP MONDAY, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which it is usual to have collops and eggs for dinner. The primitive custom was to regale with eggs on slices or collops of fried bread, which is now exchanged for bacon.

COLT-ALE, an allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by the blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. Hence, a customary entertainment given by a person on entering into a new office, is called "*shoeing the colt*." The first time a gentleman serves on the Grand Jury he is called a *colt*. Shakspeare used this word in the sense of what is now understood by the term *green-horn*.

"Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed, for he doth nothing but talk of his horse."
Shak.,—Merchant of Venice.

COMB, or **COUM**, a confined valley, a sharp ridge. Sax. *comb*, vallis montibus utrinque obsita; and that probably from British *kum*, or *cum*, any deep or hollow place. Somner renders it "a valley enclosed on either side with hills."

COMLIE, **CUMBLY**, an endearing expression, and said of persons rather agreeable than absolutely handsome.

"And as many a *cumbly* knyght
That it semyt that in the fyght
That suld wencuss the world all halle."—*The Bruce.*

"Then 'till't they gaid we' heart and hand,
The blows fell thiek as bickering hall,
And many a horse ran masterleas,
And mony a *comely* cheek was pale."
Ballad of Jamie Telfer.

"For frendschiþe and for yiftes goode,
For mete and drinke so gret plenté;
That lord that raught was on the roode,
He kepe thi *comeli* compané."
Ritson's Ancient Ballads.

COME-BY-NOW! get out of the way. An exclamation.

COME-THY-WAYS, COME-THY-WAYS-HINNIE, common expressions for come forward; generally spoken to persons in great kindness. In Drayton's *Poly-olbion* is a beautiful line:—

“While Aire to Calder calls, and bids her *come her ways*.”

COMFORTABLE, a covered passage-boat formerly used on the river Tyne, so called from its having superior accommodations to “Jemmy Joneson’s Whurry;” but little patronized since the introduction of steam-boats.

COMMOTHER, a godmother. Fr. *commère*. V. Todd’s John.

CON, CONN, a squirrel.—*Cumb.* and *West.* Swed. *korn*.

CON, to fillip. Also to calculate, to consider, to know. Sax. *connan*, to inquire.

CON, to express thanks. See CUN, which is the true pronunciation in Northumberland.

CONCERT (pronounced consate), to suppose. “What do you understand by being confirmed?” “Why, I *consate* I’ll have to fight the devil by mysel.”—*Durh.*

COO, Cow, *v.* to intimidate, to keep in subjection. Isl. *kuga*, adigere. Swed. *kufwa*, to suppress, to keep under.—COOED, COWED, daunted, dastardly, timid.

“England was *cowed*.”—*O’Driscoll’s Hist. Ireland.*

COO, or Cow, *s.* fear, intimidation. “To tack the *coo*”—to be afraid, to turn cowardly. Dut. *kouden*.

COOK, to disappoint, to punish, to manage so as to obtain one’s end, to circumvent. Ital. *cuocere*, to grieve, to vex.

COOM, the dust and scrapings of wood, produced in sawing; the scales of iron found lying near a smith’s anvil. Sc. *coom*, the dust of coal. Germ. *kummer*, rubbish, seems the origin.

COOP-CART, a cart enclosed with boards. Dr. Jamieson refers to Teut. *kuype*, a large vessel containing liquids. But see COUF-CART.

COOTH, or COUTH, cold.

COP, the top of anything, *York*. In Northumberland it means a high hill.

COPPIE, a dram. *Sax. cop.* *Ital. coppo*, a cup or drinking vessel.

COP-WEB, a cobweb. The pure Saxon root is here preserved.
See ATTERCOP.

COPY-CHRISTY, a corruption of Corpus-Christi. "Copy-christy day"—"Copy-christy fair." Brand gives some curious particulars concerning the Corpus-Christi Plays, or Miracle Plays, anciently performed by the trading companies of Newcastle. *V. Hist. of Newc., Vol. II., p. 369 & seq.*

CORBY, the raven. *Le corbeau.* Buffon. *Corvus corax.* Linn.
The carrion crow (*corvus corone*) is also called a corby, or corby-crow.

CORF, a large wicker-work basket, used for drawing coals out of the pits; made of strong hazel rods from half an inch to an inch in diameter, called *corf-rods*. *Dut. korf*, a basket. *Isl. koerf.* *Dan. kuro.* They are going fast out of use, being replaced by square boxes made of wood or iron.

CORNAGE, cattle guard rent in the North of England, originally a payment in lieu of cattle. "To this day in the bottom of Westmoreland the cornage rent is paid under the name of neat geld." *V. Nicholson and Burn's Westmoreland.*

CORN-CRAKE, the landrail, or daker hen, which visits us in the spring, and leaves us the latter end of October. *Rallus crex.* It derives the name *crake*, from its loud and incessant, creaking harsh note, resembling the word.

CORNEY, half tipsy. The allusion is obvious enough.—
Chaucer speaks of corny ale—ale strong of the malt.

" By Corpus Domini but I have triacle
Or elles a draught of moist and corny ale."
The Pardoner's Prologue.

CORN-LAITERS, newly-married peasants who beg corn to sow their first crop with.—*Cumb.* In some parts of Wales, it

is customary for poor women newly married to ask for cheese. *V.* Owen's Welsh Dict. vo. *causa*.

CORPSE-CANDLE, a thick candle, placed in a candlestick of a peculiar form—used formerly at *lake-wakes*. The Rev. W. N. Darnell has one of these candlesticks.

COSKY, COZIE, snug, warm, sheltered; implying a feeling of comfort, attended with satisfaction and delight. *Fr.* *cozzi*. *V.* Le Roux.

COSTREL, a small portable cask, used for carrying beer into the fields.

COTE, or COATE, a house or cottage. It enters largely into the names of places in Northumberland.

———"It ne semeth not by likelnesse
That she was borne and fed in rudenesse,
As in a *cote*, or in an oxes stall."

Chaucer,—The Clerk's Tale.

COTTED, COLTERED, CLOTTED, entangled, matted together. The word is usually applied to hair or wool, as *hankled* is to silk, thread, worsted, &c. A *cotted* temper is one that is difficult to please.

COTTERIL, a small iron wedge or pin for securing a bolt.

COUL, COWL, to scrape together dung, mud, dirt, &c. To smooth the surface of what is gathered. *Fr.* *cueillir*. *Ital.* *cogliere*, to gather or bring together.—**COUL-RAKE, COWL-RAKE**, the instrument by which this is performed. In the *Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum*, it is written *colrake*. This term is also used for a fire-iron, in which sense it is more properly a *coal-rake*.

COUNGE, a large lump; as of bread or cheese.

COUNTRY-SIDE, the common term for a district, or tract of country.

COUP, to empty by overturning, to overset, to tumble over. *Swed.* *guppa*, to tilt up.

COUP, COWP, or COPEN, to barter or exchange. *Su.-Got.* *koepa*. To *chop* in the South. "Always *chopping* and changing." So in nautical language, "the wind *chopped* round."

COUP-CART, a short cart—one that is capable of being *couped*, or turned up to be emptied; the “long cart” not being so.

COUPER-FAIR, a market held at Kirby-Stephen, the day before Brough-hill; where the phrase, “helter for helter,” implies a proposal to *coup*, to barter or exchange horse for horse.

COUP, COWER, to stoop low, to crouch down by bending the hams. Su.-Got. *kure*. “*Couring o’er the hearth stane.*”

“Tush man, th’ art deceived, ‘tys theyr dayly looke
They *coure* so over the collis theyr eyes be blear’d with smooke.”

Gammer Gurton’s Needle, Act I., Sc. 2.

COURSE, in coal mining, is the direction in which the mine is wrought. The broadways course is the direction in which the boards are wrought—the headways course is the direction at right angles.

COURTAINE or **CURTAIN**, a small court attached to a house. In the South a *curtilage*.

COUT, or **COWT**, a colt. The “Cout of Keilder” was a powerful chief of the district wherein Keilder Castle, in Northumberland, is situated.—*See* Ballad by Leyden in Border Minstrelsy.

COUTHER, to comfort. Allied perhaps to **CUTTER**; which *see*.
COUTHIE, comfortable, agreeable.

“His pantry was never ill-boden,
The spence was ay *couthie* and clean.”

Jameson’s Popular Ballads.

COUVRE, COVER, a turret on the roof of a hall, or kitchen, with openings for the escape of smoke.

COVE, a cavern, a cave. Isl. *kofe*. Sax. *cofe*.

COVER, the roof of a coal seam.

Cow, v. to poll, to crop. Isl. *koll-r*.

————— “These I shall
Call acts that’s preter-scriptural;—
Imposing nook’d caps, and cow’d heads
The wearing relicts, cross, and beads.”—*Cleland’s Poems.*

COWEY, or COWED-COW, a cow without horns. Such an animal is also said to be *cowit*. *V. Jam. coll.*, and *cow*.

COWEY, COW-FOOTED, club-footed.—*Dur.* See ACOW.

COW-GRASS, a name among farmers for common purple clover, very good for cattle, but very noisome to witches. In the days when there were witches in the land, the leaf was worn by knight and by peasant, as a potent charm against their wiles; and we can even yet trace this belief of its magic virtue in some not unobserved customs.—*V. Johnson's Flora of Berwick upon Tweed*, p. 163.

COW-JOCKEY, a beast jobber.

COWK, or GOWK, to reach ineffectually, to threaten to vomit. Germ. *kochen*.

COW-LICK, the same as CALF-LICK; which *see*.

COW-PAW'D, left-handed, awkward, clumsy.

COW-PLAT, the dung of a cow, as it drops in a small heap. Dr. Jamieson says, perhaps, from Teut. *plat*, planus, because of its flat form. In Cheshire it is called *cow shot* or *cow plague*.

COW-SHAREN, the dung of the cow. Sax. *scearn*. Dung in Teutonic, is *sharn*, and in Su.-Got. *skarn*. We have also *Shar-bud*, an ancient word for a beetle; supposed to be so called from its being continually found under horse or cow dung. It will probably astonish some of my South country readers when I inform them that fresh cow-sharen is occasionally applied, as a cooling poultice, to the faces of young damsels in Northumberland, if over flushed with any cutaneous eruption. In their justification, however, it may be stated that Pliny, in the quaint language of his translator, old Philemon Holland, tells us,—

“That bull's *sherne* is an excellent complexion forsooth, to set a fresh rosat or vermillion colour in the ball of the cheekes.”

See Holland's Plinie, Vol. II., p. 327.

COW-STROPPLE, a cowslip; *i. e.* cow's thropple, or throat—looking deeper than the cow's-lip. Hurdis looks deeper still. The cowslip, he says, “hangs its head to hide a

bleeding heart." In Weardale it is applied to the ox-lip only.

COW-TIE, a short, thick, hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, used for hopping the hind legs of a cow while milking her.

COW-WA, often pronounced like Q'UAY, come away.

COYSTRIL, a raw inexperienced lad; a contemptible fellow. From *kestrel*, or *coystrel*, a bastard hawk.

"He's a coward and a *coystril* that will not drink to my niece."
Shak.,—Twelfth Night.

CRAB, a windlass for lifting heavy weights.

CRACK, *v.* to brag or boast of any thing. Dut. *kraaken*.

"Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*."
Shak.,—Love's Labour Lost.

"Buckleughe and the rest of the Scottes having made some braggies and *crackes*."—*Letter from Sir John Carey to Lord Burghley, 1595.*

"Ye sell the beir's skin on his back,—
Quhen ye have done its time to *crack*."—*Cherrie and Slae.*

CRACK, *s.* chat, conversation, news. "What's your *cracks*?" Probably, Dr. Jamieson says, from *crack* as denoting a quick and sharp sound. A correspondent refers me to Germ. *kracken*, to crackle, as green wood in the fire, from the confused noise of chattering.

CRACK, *s.* most excellent of its kind—that of which one may brag or boast. "The *crack* of fancy breedin'."

CRACKER, a small baking dish. Also a small water biscuit of fine flour.

CRACKET, a low stool. *V.* Todd's John. *cricket*, 3rd. sense.

CRACKING CROOSE, bold, confident.

CRACKS, an act of superiority. "I'll set your *cracks*." Also news. "What *cracks* to-day?"

CRADDEN, or CRAWDEN, to betray cowardice, to show the white feather. *V.* Todd's John. *craven*.

CRADDENLY, or CRAWDENLY, recreant-like, faint-hearted, pusillanimous, cowardly.

CRADDINS, or CRADDENS, mischievous tricks.

CRAIG, CRAIG, a rough steep rock. A pure British word.—The Celtic *craig* is also a rock.

CRAIG, the old, and still the vulgar word for the throat—sometimes the neck. Su.-Got. *krage*, the neck.

“They are obliged to obey the law, and keepe the peace all the dayes of their life, upon the perill of their *craigges*.”

King James' Dutie of a King.

CRAIK, to call with a harsh sound, as the *corn-crake*.

CRAMBLE, to walk feebly and slowly ; or, as a valuable correspondent explains it, with a stiff, short, and confined motion.

CRAMBLY, CRAMMELLY, weak, lame, or tender in the legs.—“The horse goes rather *crammelly* this morning :” that is, moves with a stiff, short, and confined motion, a modification of cramped.

CRAME, to mend by uniting ; as joining broken china, or wooden bowls.—**CRAMER**, the operator ; generally a *fau*, or travelling tinker. A learned friend derives the word from Fr. *cran*, a notch. The Academie defines it “entailure en corps durs, pour accrocher quelque chose.” It is always to be remarked that the nasal sound of the French confounds *n* and *m*, so that in oral language (where the nasal is dropped as English mouths soon do) the *n* or *m* is assumed indifferently.

CRAMP, to contract, to crumple, to pucker. Teut. *krompen*.

CRAMP-RING, a ring made out of the handles of decayed coffins, and supposed to be a charm against the cramp. Hence the name. Formerly these rings were consecrated by the Kings of England, who affected to cure the cramp as well as the king's evil.

CRANCH, to crush a hard substance between the teeth. Coarse—or as it is more generally called—round sand, thrown upon the floor, is said to cranch under the feet. Perhaps there is something of imitative sound in the term. Some of our poets speak of dry snow “*crunching*” under the feet. The French have a phrase, *grincer les dents*.

CRANK, to make a harsh noise, to creak. "The door *cranks*."

CRANKLE, weak, shattered. Teut. *krank*. Dut. *krank*. sick.

CRANKS, two or more rows of iron crooks in a frame, used as a toaster.

CRANKY, a cant name for a pitman. That man in the village who is most conspicuous for dress, or who excels the rest of the villagers in the sports and pastimes held in estimation amongst them, is also, by way of pre-eminence, called the *Cranky*.—*Dur.* and *North*.

CRANKY, *a.* sprightly, exulting, jocose. Serenius refers it to the W. Goth. *kranger*, bold, daring. CRANKY is also used in the opposite sense of, ailing, sickly; from Dut. *krank*, sick. There is a common expression, "crazy and *cranky*."

CRANKY, checked; as, a cranky neckcloth, a cranky apron.

CRATCH, a rack for hay in a stable.

CRAW, a crow. Sax. *craw*. Dan. *crage*.

CRAW-CROOKS, the crow-berry. *Empetrum nigrum*.

CREE, to bruise wheat or barley in a large stone mortar until the husks fall off, and it becomes in a fit state for being made into frumenty. Sometimes a wooden pestle was used, and sometimes a round ball of stone. In former times mortars were articles of great utility in the kitchen, and are still found in almost every old house. See FRUMENTY.

CREEING-TROUGH, called also a knocking trough. A large stone mortar used for *creeing* or taking off the husks of barley or wheat, preparatory to boiling them for broth or frumenty. These creeing troughs are still to be seen at the doors of farm houses, square on the outside, and sometimes rudely ornamented, but their original use is generally neglected. They are sometimes met with turned upside down as seats at the kitchen fireside.

CREEP, a heaving, or bursting upwards of the floor of a coal mine, owing to the small extent, and consequent liability to sink, of the bases of those pillars of coal which are left to support the roof during the excavation of so much of the

seam as appears compatible with the safety of the workmen.

CREEPERS, an uneasy sensation of rigour which extends itself over the surface of the body, in consequence of exposure to cold, or some sudden alarm.

CREEVEL, a kind of fine worsted, chiefly used for working and embroidering.

CREIL, or **CREEEL**, a kind of semi-circular basket of wicker work, in which provender is carried to sheep in remote pastures, or on the mountains, during the distress of a snow storm. Its sides are stiff, and its bottom supple, serving for hinges. This is called a *sheep creil*, and is strapped over a man's shoulders. Baskets for fish and eggs, panniers, pens for poultry, and wicker utensils for various other purposes, are also called *creils*, in the North. Gael. *criol*, a chest, a coffer. Su.-Got. *kaerl*, a vessel, is apparently allied.

CREILED, placed or packed in a creil; as poultry or eggs.

CRIB, a child's bed. Now in Todd's Johnson.

CRIB, a strong ring of wood for supporting the sides of the shaft of a coal pit.

CRILE, *v.* to pass the leg over the head of a child, vulgarly supposed to *crile* or stop its growth.

CRILE, *s.* a dwarf.

CRIMBLE-Y'-TH'-POKE, to fly from an agreement, to act cowardly. Probably, Sax. *crymbig*, winding, tortuous.

CRINE, to pine, to shrink, to shrivel. The word is of Celtic origin. Welsh, *krino*, Irish *krionam*, to wither. Gael. *crionam*, to grow less.

CRINGLE, a withe or rope for fastening a gate with. Dan. *Kronkelin*, to wind.

CRINGLE-CRANGLE, zigzag, wrinkled.

CRINKLE, to wrinkle, to bend under a load. Swed. *skrynkla*.

CRIS-CROSS, the mark of a cross; a convenient substitute for the signature of those who cannot write. It was the method of our Saxon ancestors, whether they could write

or not, to affix the sign of the cross. *V. Kennett, signum.* An inability to write, a cross being made in its stead, is honestly avowed by Caedwalla, a Saxon king, at the end of one of his charters. *V. Seldeni Jani Anglorum Fac. alt. l. i. § 42.* This is not a solitary instance of a potentate's ignorance of one of the most useful acquisitions of mankind; for, according to Procopius, the Emperor Justin in the East, and Theodoric King of the Goths in Italy, were both so illiterate as to be unable to write. How different the "march of intellect," in the world of our days!

CRIS-CROSS-ROW, *Christ-cross-row*, Cross-row, a provincial term for the alphabet; so called because a cross was placed at its beginning—+A, B, C, &c.

CROAKUM-SHIRE, a cant name for Northumberland, in which Newcastle may be included,—from a peculiar croaking in the pronunciation of the inhabitants.

CROCK, to grow little in bulk, to suffer decay from age. Hence, an old ewe is in some places called a *crock*. So is *under hair* in the neck. Su.-Got. *kraek*, animal quodvis exiguum, presents a satisfactory etymology.

CROCKEY, a little Scotch cow.

CROFT, a small inclosure attached to a dwelling house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes. Pure Saxon.

CROOK, a disease in sheep; causing the neck to be *crooked*.

CROON, to roar like a bull. Dut. *kreunen*. See CRUNE.

CROOPY, **CROUPY**, hoarse. Isl. *hropa*, clamare. Mœ.-Got. *hropjan*.

CROPPEN, *past pa. crept*.—CROPPEN TOGETHER, bent with age.

"Though we killed the cat,
Yet sholde ther come another
To cacchen us and al our kynde,
Though we *cropen* under benches."

Piers Plowman.

"And the rest was, that ther was certaine counsellors *cropen* in about the Prince."—*Letter from Sir George Bowes to the Earl of Sussex, Nov. 17, 1569*—In *Sharp's Memorials of the Rebellion, 1569*.

CROPPING, *s.* the crop of a bird.

CROSS-GRAINED, testy, ill-tempered. Significant enough, but, perhaps, not local.

CROSS-THE-BUCKLE, **CROSS-OWER-THE-BUCKLE**, a peculiar and difficult step in dancing, practised in humble life.—*Newc.* To do it well is considered a great accomplishment. Since the publication of my first edition, I find from the Irish Fairy Legends, that there is an Hibernian step called *cover the buckle*.

CROSSING, in coal mining, an arch for bringing one current of air over another.

CROUSE, or **CROWSE**, merry, brisk, lively. *Cracking-crouse*, confident, talking big.—“A cock’s ay crouse on his awn midden.”—*Newc. Prov.*

CROW-COAL, a seam of coal so called. It is of inferior quality.

CROWDLE, to crouch.—**CROWDLING**, slow, dull, sickly.

CROWDY, oatmeal and water stirred together—a genuine Northumbrian dish; especially when *prepared* and *eaten*, according to the *approved receipt* of my late reverend friend, the Author of “*Metres*, addressed to the Lovers of Truth.” &c. See his admirable directions p. 213, 2d. edit. The word, as Dr. Jamieson has shown, is very ancient, and claims affinity with a variety of similar terms in other languages. It may have been adopted by us from *corrody* (Lat. *corrodium*) an allowance of meat—a sort of *whittle gait* in a Monastery.

“*Crowdie*! ance; *crowdie*! twice;
Crowdie! three times in a day:
 An’ ye *crowdie*! ony mair,
 Ye’ll *crowdie*! a’ my meal away.”

Old Scottish Ballad.

CROWDY-MAIN, a riotous assembly—a fray in which numbers fight promiscuously—a crowded mixture.

CROWLEY’S-CREW, sons of Vulcan, who were smiths, originally established at Sunderland from Liege, but having been ill-treated on account of their religion in 1688, they removed

and established themselves at Winlaton and Swalwell, in the vicinity of Newcastle, under the guidance of Sir Ambrose Crowley, who is ridiculed in No. 299 of *The Spectator* (under the name of Sir John Anvil) as "a person of no extraction, having begun the world with a small parcel of rusty iron." The Knight, however, appears to have been a very worthy character ; and instituted an excellent, though peculiar, code of laws for the government of his workmen, which are still preserved in his very original letters, although not acted upon. One of the most important of his regulations was, that a farthing in the shilling was deducted from all wages, and formed a fund which, for a hundred years, was sufficient to keep all from the parish ; but there were no savings' banks then : and the parties, in whose hands the fund was, failing, all was lost.

CROWN, to hold an inquest on a dead body.—CROWNER, the vulgar, though ancient, word for coroner. This office is of great antiquity, mention being made of it in King Athelstan's charter to Beverley, anno 905. It was originally a station of high dignity. Formerly no person could be elected who had not the degree of knighthood. It seems peculiar to the English ; though the Scotch had an officer bearing the same name, whose duty it was to attach all persons against whom there was any accusation pertaining to the Crown.

CROWN, the top or highest level in a pit.

CRUD, *v.* to curdle.—CRUD, *s.* a curd. "*Cruds* and cream."

CRUDDLE, to coagulate, to congeal ; for which *curdle* is now used ; though we have the authority of Spenser and other ancient writers in favour of the vernacular pronunciation.

CRUDDLE, to crowd together, to keep close. Mr. Wilbraham has CREWDLE, or CROODLE, to crouch together like frightened chickens on the sight of a bird of prey.

CRUICK-YUR-ELBOW, *crook your elbow*, attest it, affirm it to be true. Perhaps from the Scotch mode of holding up the hand when taking an oath.

CRUICK-YUR-HOUGH, *crook your hough*, sit down—a friendly invitation—a right hearty welcome.

“Wiv huz i’ the North, when aw’m wairah i’ my way,
(But t’ knaw wor warm hearts ye yur-sell come,)
Aw lift the first latch, and baith man and dame say,
Cruick yur hough, canny man, for ye’re welcome.”

Song,—Canny Newcassel.

CRUICK-YUR-THUMB, *crook your thumb*, a charm against witches.

CRULL, CRULE, *v.* to work with worsted.—*See* CRULLS, CRULES.

CRULLS, CRULES, worsted of various colours—crewel. The term is now chiefly confined to what is used by females in learning embroidery by the working of their samplers at school. Lexicographers seem not to have understood the meaning of the word. One of the commentators of Shakespeare, quite ignorant of its sense, might have spared his remarks.

CRUMMEL, a crumb; conformable to Germ. *krummel*.

CRUMMY, *a.* crooked. Isl. *krumme*. Su.-Got. and Dan. *krum*.

CRUMMY, *s.* a favourite name for a cow with crooked horns.

CRUMMY, in good case, getting fat, fleshy—quasi *crummy*, one who “picks up his crumbs.”

CRUMP, hard, brittle, crumbling; as bread or cake of that quality. Sax. *acruman*, in micas frangere. *V.* Jam.

CRUMP, the cramp, out of temper. Sax. *crump*, crooked.

CRUNE, to bellow like a disquiet ox.—CRUNING, the cry of the beast; being the genuine Saxon word to denote that vociferation, and which is still preserved in Dut. *kreunen*, to groan. The term *cruning* is also frequently applied to the cowardly and petted roaring of a disappointed child. In *The Gentle Shepherd*, *crune* is used in the sense of a lowly muttered incantation.

“She can o’ercast the night and cloud the moon,
And mak the deils obedient to her *crune*.”

“A *cruning* cow and a whistling maiden are twae unsensy things.”

N. C. Proverb.

CRUNKLE, to rumple, to ruffle. Tent. *krunchelen*, to wrinkle.

CRUSH, a great quantity; as a crush of wet; a crush of corn.

CRUT, a dwarf—any thing *curbed* in its growth. Fr. *court*, short; interchanging the *r* and *u*, as is so frequent. The Armorican name conveys a similar idea; *crot*, according to Bullet, being a little child. Isl. *hrota*, effectum animal decrepitæ ætatis, is nearly allied.

CRUTTLE, a crumb, a broken piece of small fragment.

CRUTLEY, brittle, crumbling.

CRUTLY-HOOFED, brittle hoofed.

CRUTLY-TEMPERED, short tempered.

CRUVE, *s.* a small low hovel. A *swine cruve*, a hog's sty.

Probably from Sax. *cruft*. Tuet. *krofte*, *kruft*, a vault or hollow place, underground. In Cornish *krou*, and in Irish *cro*, signify a hut, a sty.

CUCKOO'S-MAIDEN, a northern name for the wryneck (*Yunc Torquilla*) which usually arrives here a few days before the appearance of the cuckoo, and migrates in September. The two birds are often found together; probably as agreeing in the same taste of food. Though called the cuckoo's attendant and provider, this curious bird is far from following it with a friendly intent: it only pursues as an insulter, or to warn its little companions of the cuckoo's depredations. See Mr. Fox's Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, p. 59.

CUCKOO'S-SPIT, a white fermented froth, in which the eggs of the grasshopper are deposited. It is found in the joints of thistles, and almost all the larger weeds.

CUCKOO-SPIT, white frothy matter, seen on certain plants in the Spring. The froth is that with which a green insect surrounds itself. It derives its name probably from its time of appearance coinciding with that of the cuckoo.

CUDDLE, *v.* to embrace, to squeeze, to hug. Teut. *kudden*.

CUDDLE, *s.* an embrace, a squeeze, a hug.

"Now aw think its high time to be steppin,

We've sitten tiv aw's about lyem;

So then wiv a kiss and a *cuddle*,

These lovers they bent their way hyem."

Song,—The Pitman's Courtship.

CUDDY, an abbreviation of Cuthbert ; a very common Christian name in the North ; in honour, perhaps, of our Patron Saint. Near Howburn, in Northumberland, there is a natural cave, which, according to uniform tradition, was at one time inhabited by Saint Cuthbert, and which is called by the villagers *Cuddy's Cave*.

CUDDY, or **CUDDY-ASS**, a common name for that very useful and much-enduring quadruped—the ass. It might seem to have received this designation from Teut. *kudde*, grex ; though it is probably only the familiar appellation of *Cuthbert*. In Norfolk and Suffolk the term is *Dicky* ; in Cheshire *Neddy* ; and in other places *Jacky*, or *Jack-ass*. But Dr. Jamieson says, “this word is most probably of oriental origin, and may have been imported by the Gipsies, this being their favourite quadruped. Pers. *gudda* signifies an ass ; and I am informed that *Ghudda* has the same signification in Hindostanee.”

CUDDY'S-LEGS, a barbarous term, peculiar to the Newcastle fish market, for herrings,—as large as *cuddy's legs*.

CUFF, a simpleton.

CUFF, to strike. As a substantive there is the *cuff* of the neck, as well as the *cuff* of the coat.

CUIFF, to walk in an awkward manner ; especially with large broad feet.

CULL, *s.* a fool, a stupid person, a cully. Ital. *coglione*, a fool ; or perhaps a variety of the word *gull*.

CULL, *a.* silly, simple, foolish. “A *cull* person”—“a *cull* letter.” Mr. Surtees has published the following fragment of a genuine Sandhill ballad, relating to the troublesome times of Charles I. :—

“ Ride through Sandgate both up and down,
There you'll see the gallants fighting for the crown,
All the *cull* cuckolds in Sunderland town,
With all the bonny blewcaps, cannot pull them down.”

The blewcaps did, however, at last succeed in pulling them down ; for, after a most gallant defence, Newcastle was

stormed on the 19th of October, 1644, and entered by the White Fryer Tower and Sandgate. *V. Hist. Dur. Vol. I. p. 257.*

CUM, used in the definition of the future, as, "This time *cum* a year:" *é. e.*, a year hence.

CUMBER, trouble, oppression. *Dut. kombean*, to disturb.

"Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy."

Shak.,—Julius Caesar.

CUMMED, *past pa.* of come. This provincialism is of long standing. *V. Jam. cumd.*

"Here are we *cumde*, as your obedientis,
For to fulfill your just commendentis."

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

CUN, or **CON**, to learn, to know. *Sax. cinnan.* *Teut. kunnan.* *Germ. konnen.* *Cunning*, knowing, skilful, may evidently be traced to this origin.

"Alas! I took great pains to *con* it, and it is poetical."

Shak.,—Twelfth Night.

CUN, or **CON**, to express a sense of obligation, to feel grateful. "I *cun* you nae thanks," I do not acknowledge myself obliged to you—I *count* you no thanks. Similar to the French phrase *sçavoir gré*.

"*Con* hem therefore as mochel thank as me."

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

"To fly I *con* thee thanke."—*Gam. Gurton's Needle.*

"But I *con* him no thanks for 't."

Shak.,—All's well that Ends Well.

CUNDY, **CUNDITH**, a small sewer or shore, a drain or *conduit*.

CUR, a disrespectful term for a man. "A *ketty cur*," a very vile person.

"What would ye have, ye *curs*."—*Shak.,—Coriolanus.*

CURFEW, the evening bell. Old Fr. *carre-feu*, or *cerre-fue*; now changed into *couvre feu*. It has been generally supposed by historians and law writers, that the regulation of the curfew-bell, by which every inhabitant of England was

obliged to extinguish his fire at 8 o'clock in the evening, originated with William the Conqueror, and that the measure was imposed upon his new subjects as a badge of servitude. There is, however, no foundation for this opinion. On the contrary, sufficient evidence exists that the same custom prevailed in most of the monasteries and towns in the North of Europe, before the arrival of our Norman visitor. The law was intended as a precaution against conflagrations, which, when so many houses were built of wood, were very frequent and fatal. See Lord Lytton's Hist. Henry II. 8vo. Vol. I. p. 433; Warton's Essay on Pope, Vol. I. p. 22; and Henry's Hist. Brit. 4to. Vol. III. p. 567. See also Lacombe, Dict. du vieux Lang. Franç. vo. *couvre feu*. The purpose, as well as the name, of the curfew-bell, is still retained in Newcastle; where it is rung at the original time—eight o'clock at night.

CURLYCUR, a twisted flourish, generally on the end of a letter, word, or page. Fr. *curl à cu*, that is, a tail piece.

CURN-BERRIES, currants; "*Cherry-ripe-curn-berries*," the Newcastle cry for currants; i. e., currants as ripe as cherries.

CURBICK, a heap of stones.

CURSE OF SCOTLAND, the Nine of Diamonds, in the game of whist, a name first given to it in Scotland, but long common in Northumberland. It has been said to have originated from William Duke of Cumberland having written his order for the Battle of Culloden on the back of this card. Grose, however, in his Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, gives a very different account of the origin of the term. "The Nine of Diamonds, it is said, implied royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth King of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a curse to that country. Others say that it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyle; the Duke of Argyle having been very instrumental in bringing about the Union, which by some Scotch patriots has been considered as detrimental to their country."

CUSHAT, or **COWSHUT**, the ring dove, or wood pigeon. *Columba Palumbus*. Major Moor is disposed to derive this *pretty* word from *Coochat*; that is *cooing* and *chattering*; but I have little doubt the true etymology is Sax. *cusceate*, from *cusc*, chaste—in allusion to the conjugal fidelity of the bird. Among the Greeks and Latins the dove—dedicated to Venus Urania—was the emblem of pure love: the chaste Daphne was purity personified. **CUSHY-DOW**, is another of the popular names of this bird. *See* **PRE-WIT**.

“The *cushat* crouds, the corby crys.”—*The Cherry and Slae*.

CUSHY-COW, a cow. Perhaps from the word *cushy* being used to sooth that animal. But what is *cushy*? Has it any connection with Su.-Got. *kusha*, to sooth by fair speeches?

CUSHY-COWS, the stalks of the common dock when covered with ripe capsules:—it is an amusement with children (females especially) to strip off the capsules, and this they call “milking the cows.”

CUSHY-COW-LADY, a beautiful little scarlet beetle, with black spots; sometimes called *Lady-bird*. *Coccinella*.

CUST, **CUSSEN**, *preterite* of cast. Very common.

CUT, a quantity of yarn, twelve of which make what is called a *hank*, the same as skein in the South.

CUTE, quick, intelligent, sly, cunning, clever, sharp, active. Generally thought to be an abbreviation of *acute*; but, in all probability, direct from Sax. *cuth*, expertus.

CUTE-KINS, *s.* additional coverings for the legs during snowy weather; generally worsted stockings with the feet cut off; a sort of long gaiters.

CUTES, **KUTES**, the feet. Sc. *cute*, *cuit*, *kute*, the ankle.

CUTTER, to fondle, to make much of, to whisper. Sc. *couth*, *couthy*, loving, affectionate. Su.-Got. *kotte*, a friend.

CUTTERING, the cooing of a pigeon. Also applied to private or secret conversation. Dut. *kouten*. Germ. *kuttern*.

CUTTY, *s.* a knife. Obviously from Fr. *couteau*. Dr. Jamieson observes, that it is singular that in Islandic, *kuti*,

signifies cultellus, explained in Danish “a little knife.”—*Haldorson*.

CUTTY, *a. short*. I feel much inclined to trace it to Gael. *cutach*, short.

CUTTY-GUN, a familiar term for a short small tobacco pipe.

CUTTY-STOOL, a low stool; the stool of repentance on which offenders were seated in church.

D.

'D, an abbreviation for *it*, after a verb; thus—“mind ye dinna spill'd.”

DACKER, uncertain, unsettled, as applied to the weather. Sax. *ducken*, to dip.

DAD, *v.* to shake, to strike.

DAD, *s.* a blow, a thump, Tent. *dadde*, fustis; also, a lump, a large piece, a thick slice, as of bread or cheese.

DADDLE, or DAWDLE, to walk unsteadily, like a child; to be slow in motion or action, to saunter, or trifle, to waddle.

Mr. Todd refers to Isl. *dudda*, to be slow footed. I may add Germ. *tandeln*, to totter, to loiter.

DADDY, a childish name for father. The word is said to have been found in use among the South Americans, and the Africans of Angola. See Thomson, *dad*, *dadda*.

DADGE, or DODGE, to walk in a slow clumsy manner.

DADGE, a large slice, a lump. The same as DAD.

DAFF, to daunt, to stun. Su.-Got. *dofwa*, to stupify.

DAFFLE, to betray loss of memory and mental faculty. Persons growing old and in their dotage, are said to *daffle*, and to be *dafflers*. In some parts of the North they have the verb *deaffle*, to become deaf; which seems allied. But see DAFF, and DAFT.

DAFT, simple, foolish, stupid, insane. Su.-Got. *doef*, stupidus.

“Thou dotest *daffe*, quod she, dull are thy wittes.”

Piers Plowman.

“Thou art the *daytest* fuill that ever I saw.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

DAFTLIKE, embarrassed, having the appearance of folly, approaching to insanity.

DAG, *v.* to drizzle.—**DAG**, *s.* a drizzling rain, *dew* upon the grass. Isl. *daugg*, pluvia. Swed. *dagg*, dew.—**DAGGY**, *s.* damp, wet. "A *daggy* day." Swed. *daggis*, dewy.

DAG, an old North country word for a pistol—not a poniard, as generally supposed. Old Fr. *dagge*, a small gun. The term dagger appears to have sprung out of this word; because a poniard was often attached to a *dag*, or pistol, as a bayonet is to a musket. I have the authority of the late Sir Walter Scott for stating that, in Scotland that part of the cock of a gun which holds the flint is still called the *dag-head*. Minshew says the *Dacians* were the first that used *dagges*.

"The Mayor of *New-Castle* with the Aldermen his Brethren rid to visit on horse-backe the colepits, as their office is to do every quater of year, where by the way he was shot with a *dag* into the arme, which caused him to fall off his horse."

Doleful News from Edinburgh, &c., 1641.

DAGGER-MONEY, a sum of money formerly paid to his Majesty's Justices of Assize on the Northern Circuit, to provide arms, and other security against marauders. The Mayor of Newcastle still presents each Judge with a piece of gold, generally a *Jacobus*, on his departure for Carlisle, for defence during his journey.

"The Northumberland Sheriff gave us all arms; that is, a *dagger*, knife, penknife, and fork, all together."

North's Life of Lord Keeper Guilford.

DAGGLE, to trail in the dirt—to draggle.—**DAGGLED**, dirtied by walking—dragged. *See DAG*, from which, perhaps, *daggle* is originally derived.

DAIKER, to wander, to saunter. "I was just *daikering* up street."

DAINTY, pleasant, worthy, excellent. Isl. *daindis*, excellent, optimus. It also means, finically nice. "The *dainty* Mr. Gray."—*Johnson's Lives*.

DAIRNS, a term for small, upmarketable fish.

DAMAGE, cost, expense. "Noo, Sir, ye've kirsen'd mi bairn, what's t' *damage*."

DAMSELS, **DAMASCINE PLUMS**, **DAMSONS**. Old Douglas, the bellman, at Durham, used to cry "To be sold, in the Market Place, fine fresh *Damsels*, at 6*d.* a peck." They were celebrated, it seems, in Pliny's time. "*Dicta sunt Damaseena* [pruna] a *Syriae Damasco cognominate*."—*Nat. Hist. Lib.* 15, c. 12 13.

DANDERING, twaddling, sauntering, going about from place to place idly. *See* Wibraham, v. dander.

DANDERS, the scores from a forge, the refuse of a smith's forge. *Isl. tendra*, accendere.

DANG, **DANGIT**, a foolish evasion of an oath. *V. Jennings*.

DANG, pret. of to ding, to push.

"Schir, quhen I was the nannis amang,
Out of their dorbour they me *dang*."

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

"Thai *dang* on othyr at their mycht
Quhill swordis that war fayr and brycht."

The Bruce.

"Then from the heuyn down quhirland with ane quhew
Cam quene Juno and with her awin handis *dang* up the yettis."

Douglas' Eneid.

DANTON, to daunt, to intimidate. *Daunton* is used by James I. in the Basilicon Doron.

"Samuel shal aleen hym,
And Saul shal be blamed,
And David shal be diademed
And *dawnton* hem alle."—*Piers Plowman.*

DAP, fledged ; as young birds in the nest.

DARK, v. to listen with an insidious attention, to hearken obscurely or unseen. Allied to the old verb, *dark*, used by Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers.

DARK, a. blind.—**ALMOST DARK**, nearly blind.—**QUITE DARK**, stone blind. "Pity a *quite dark* man."

DARKENING, the close of the day, evening twilight. *Sax. doorcung*, crepusculum.

DARN-CROOK, the name of a crooked street in Newcastle, the original meaning being, the secret or obscure crooked street, from Sax. *dearnan*, *dyrnan*, occultare.

DARNTON, the old, and still the vulgar name, of Darlington.

"He was in great danger to be robbed about *Darnton* and Neesum by thieves and highwaymen."—*Letter of Bishop Cosin*.

DARNTON TROD, or DARNTON ROAD. *To take Darnton Trod*, or *Darnton Road* (that is, I suppose, the London road), is to adopt desperate measures, in order to avoid immediate consequences—to fly the country for debt or crime.—*York*.

DARROC, a day's work. "He has not had a *darroc* this three months."—*Durh*.

DASHED, abashed. *V. Todd's Johnson*, to *dash*.

DASH-MY-BUTTONS, an imprecation. *V. Jam. Supp.* *dash you*.

DAUBER, a plasterer. In the Prompt. Parv. a *dawber*, or clayman, is explained by Argillarius bituminarius, lutor. The ancient style of a branch of the fraternity of bricklayers in Newcastle was *Catters* and *Daubers*. The *cat* was a piece of soft clay thrust in between the laths, which were afterwards *daubed* or plastered. See this word in Ezekiel, xiii. 10, &c.

DAURG, DARG, or DAEG, a day's work, either of men or husbandry cattle; as four *daurg* of mowing—four *daurg* of ploughing. A *daywere of land* was anciently as much arable ground as could be ploughed up in one day's work. Sax. *dæg*, dies.

DAVE, to assuage, to mitigate, to relieve.

DAVER, to stun, to stupify. Teut. *daveven*, tremere.—DAVERED, benumbed, stupified. Isl. *dauf*, fatuus, surdus. *Da-ver* is, perhaps, more directly derivable from the Parisian word *desver*. See Menage, under the obsolete word *devoer*.

DAW, to thrive, to mend, to recover from an illness. An old English word. "*Dawynge*, gettyng of lyfe." Palsgrave.

DAW, to dawn. Sax. *dægian*, to grow light. Teut. *daghen*.

"The other side from whence the morning daws."

Drayton,—*Poly-olbion*.

DAWING, break of day—*dawning*. Sax. *dagung*, aurora.

DAWDY, a slattern. Isl. *dauda doppa*, homuncio ignavus.

DAY, *The Day*, a Northumberland and Scottish idiom for *to-day*; as, “How are ye the day?” V. Jam. Sup.

DAYS-MAN, an arbitrator, or elected judge. An old word still in use among the farmers. Dr. Hammond says, that the word *day*, in all idioms, signifies judgment.

DAY-NETTLE, the common hemp-nettle. *Galeopsis tetralix*.

Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with a severe inflammation of the hand, or of a finger, which they uniformly attribute to the sting of this plant. V. Johnston's Flora of Berwick upon Tweed, p. 132.

DAYTALEMAN, a day labourer, chiefly in husbandry—one who works by *day-tale*; i. e. a man whose labour is *told* or reckoned by the day, not by the week or year. From Sax. *tellan*, to tell; or from Fr. *tailler*, to cut, work reckoned by daily cutting a notch on the tally-stick of his accounts; the mode of keeping accounts even until lately in the Exchequer. *Daytalemén*, about coal pits, are those who are not employed in working the coal.—DAYTALEWORK, the work so performed.

DAZE, to dazzle, to stupify, to frighten. Teut. *daesen*, delirare, insanire. Sc. *daese*, or *daise*.

DAZED, blinded with splendour, astounded; also, benumbed by frost, stupified with liquor.

“The callour are penetratiue and pure,
Dazing the blude in every creature.”—*Douglas' Æneid*.

Ruddiman, who explains it *dozing*, *stupifying*, *congealing*, derives it from Belgic *duyselin*, vertigine laborare, obstupere, attonitum fieri.

DAZED-MEAT, meat ill-roasted.—DAZED-BREAD, bread not well baked. DAZED-EGG, one in which the chick is dead. See DRAZED; which seems allied.

DEAD-HOUSE, a place for the reception of drowned persons.—*Newc.*

DEAD-KNOCK, a supernatural sound, supposed to be a warning of death. The superstitious imagine they hear a mysterious noise upon the door or bed; and, not knowing the cause, view it as a notification of the decease of some friend or relative.

DEADLY FEUD, a fostered animosity between contending tribes among the wild Northumbrians on the Borders, where Saxon barbarism held its latest possession. These inveterate hostilities, inherited from restless and vindictive ancestors, were long and fiercely prosecuted, even at a comparatively recent period. The details would afford a lamentable picture of the state of society and the habits and manners of the people in this part of the kingdom. When such reckless contests prevailed, it is almost superfluous to remark, that the authority of the crown was disregarded; a kind of club-law prevailed, not unlike the *faust recht* once exercised by the robber counts of Germany.

"If any two be displeased, they expect no laws, but bang it out bravely, one and his kindred against the other and his; they will subject themselves to no justice, but, in an inhumane and barbarous manner, fight and kill one another; they run together in clans (as they term it) or names. This fighting they call their *feides*, or *deadly feides*."—*Grey's Chorographia*, 1649.

DEAD-NIP, a blue mark on the body; ascribed by the vulgar to necromancy. *V.* Kilian, *dead-nips*; and Jam. *dado-nip*.

DEAF, DEFE. In the North, this adjective has a much more extensive signification than wanting the sense of hearing. It means, decayed generally, or deprived of the ordinary properties; as, a "*deaf nut*," a nut of which the kernel is rotten; "*deaf earth*," soil which will not produce a crop. *Su.-Got.* *dauf jord*, barren earth; "*deaf corn*," barren or blasted corn. The latter term—*deaf corn*, is a pure Saxon expression. The pronunciation is *deft*, which is precisely that of Chaucer.

"A good wif was ther of beside Bathe
But she was som del *deft*, and that was scathe."

DEAME, D'YAME, or DAME, the matron or mistress of the house. *V.* Note in Cumb. Ball. p. 65. See also Jennings.

DEAN, DEANE, or DENE, properly a *dell*, or deep valley, between two steep hills, with running water at the bottom; but applied to any hollow place where the ground slopes on both sides. Castle-Eden Dene, in the County of Durham, is a ravine of great extent, with the wildest and most luxuriant scenery, requiring "a poet's lip, or a painter's eye," adequately to depict its beauties. Sax. *den*, or *dene*, a valley.

"The Nunne Dene, having two bridges, resorthyth towards Pilgrim Gate, and so downwarde to Tine."—*Leland.*

DEARN, or DERN, solitary, lonely, melancholy. Sax. *dear-nenga*. Chaucer and other of our early poets constantly use the word to express secrecy.

"This clerk was clipped hendy Nicholas;
Of *derne* love he coude and of solas."

Chaucer,—The Miller's Tale.

DEAS, DEIS, DEYS, or DESS, a seat or bench, a throne. In Northumberland it is now only applied to a seat made of stones and covered with green turf, at cottage doors.

"Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgeis
To sitten in a gild halle on the *deis*."

Chaucer,—The Prologue.

"This pardon Piers sheweth
And at the day of dome
At the heighe *deys* sitte."—*Piers Plowman.*

On the etymon of the French *dais* see a curious dissertation in Menage; but the most satisfactory explanation is in Raine's Hist. North Durham, p. 124, where, in an inventory of goods belonging to the Priory of Holy Island, in 1493 or 1494, there is an entry of "6 painted cloths embroidered with divers armorial bearings for the *deas* (pro les de se), the gift of William Lawe." "Thus the origin of the word is at length ascertained—*De se*, that part of the hall kept to itself."

DEATH-HEARSE, an imaginary hearse drawn by headless horses,

and driven by a headless driver; if seen about midnight, proceeding rapidly, but without noise, towards the churchyard, the death of some considerable person in the pariah is sure to happen at no distant period.

DEAVE, to deafen, to stupify with noise, to din. *See* DAVEY; which seems cognate.

"The devil as *devit* was with thair yell
That in the deepest pot of hell
He smorit them with smoke."—*Dunbar's Daunce.*

DEAZED, withered, sapless, wanting moisture. *See* DAZED.

DEBATABLE-LANDS, large tracts of wild country, on the confines of Northumberland, which so often caused the English bows and the Scottish broad swords to be drawn, and, in more modern times, were a continued source of feud and contention among a variety of claimants. These territories in ancient records were called *terra contentiosa*. After the Union, they received the name of *disputed ground*, and were so inserted in all but the last Map of Northumberland, long after they had ceased to be so. All disputes respecting them, so far as concerned the houses of Percy and Douglas, were compromised, under an arbitration, many years ago. Those on the marches of Sir John Swinburne's estates, after a long and expensive litigation, both in the English and Scotch courts, were settled in his grandfather's time.

DEE, to die. Sax. *deadian*.

DEED, our Northern word for dead.—A DEED FIG, all over with any thing; as the squeaking when a *pig is dead*? There is a story of a former Alderman of Newcastle (whose discourse would have added much to this collection) that, when Mayor, playing at whist with Judge Buller, and having nine, and six tricks, he called out in transport,—“Noo, noo, canny Judge, play the reet caird, and it's a *deed pig*!”

DEEDS, the rubbish of quarries or drains. Probably the *dead* or unprofitable parts—mere *dead* stuff.

DEED-SWEERS, very lazy, very unwilling.

DEED-THRAW, the agonies of death. Sax. *thrawan*, agonizare.

DEEL, a familiar name in Northumberland for the prince of darkness. Sc. *deil*. See OLD-BENDY.

DEET, or DIGHT, to dress, to wipe or make clean, to sift or winnow corn. Sax. *dihtan*, parare, disponare. Sc. *dicht*. See KEEL-DEETERS.

"Be than auld Menet ower schipburd alyde—
Syne swymmand held vnto the craggis licht,
Sat on the rock and himself gan *dycht*."

Douglas' Æneid.

DEFT, pretty, neat, clever, handy. Sax. *dæft*, idoneus. Stated in Todd's John. to be obsolete; but it is not so in the North.

DEFTLY, lightly, softly. "Step *deftly*."

DEG, to moisten with water, to sprinkle. Sax. *deagan*, tingere. Isl. *deigr*, madidus, humidus. See DAG.

DELF, crockery ware; so called from having formerly been imported from *Delf*, in Holland.

DELFs, pits out of which iron stone has been dug. Large quantities of scoria or slag lie scattered on the *Fells* in the North—supposed to be the remains of ore wrought by the Romans. The smelting of metal, as practised by them in Britain, presents a subject of curious investigation. Though *iron* has been refined and manufactured uninterruptedly from this early æra, it does not appear, so far as the author has been able to discover, that the melting or casting of *steel* has been introduced much above a century. Ruddiman observes that *delf* is still used in Scotland to denote a place out of which green turves are *delfed* or digged. The word is from Sax. *delfan*, to dig.

DELL, a little dale, or narrow valley. Got. *dal*, a cavern or deep place. Dut. *dale*, *dal*.

DEMENTED, insane, foolish.

DENCK, dainty. Germ. *dencken*, to fancy.

DERWENTWATER'S (*Lord*) LIGHTS, a popular name for that singular phenomenon—the Aurora Borealis; which ap-

peared remarkably vivid on the night of the unfortunate Earl's execution ; so much so, indeed, that some of his more zealous partisans imagined they saw in this novel appearance, *men without heads*. Many of the peasantry in Northumberland still believe, that, on that fatal day, the Divil's Water (Dilston Brook), a rivulet near his residence, ran blood. Certain it is, that of all the victims who perished in the rash enterprise of 1715, none fell more lamented than the young and generous Derwentwater, whose memory, from the hospitality in which he dispensed his large revenues, is cherished and respected, with all the fondness of traditionary attachment, by the descendants of those who experienced the bounty, and had the best means of appreciating the character, of their last unhappy lord. In the year 1807, his body was discovered in the family chapel at Dilston, in a state of perfect preservation. The suture round the neck, and the appearance of the corpse, agreeing exactly with the age of the deceased, removed every doubt of its identity.

DESS, *v.* to lay close together, to pile up in order.

DESS, *v.* to cut a section of hay from the stack. Dut. *tassen*, to gather.

DESS, *s.* the portion of a hay stack usually cut at one time ; the graft, or part in use.

DEUKE, a duck. A confirmed pronunciation in the North, and precisely the same with *duke*.

DEULL, *s.* grief, sorrow, lamentation. Old Fr. *dol*. Mod. Fr. *deuil*, which is as near the Northumbrian pronunciation as possible.

" Quhen thai long quhill thair *dule* had maid
The corss to Paslay haiff thai haid."—*The Bruce*.

" Alle that beoth of huert trewe,
A stonde herkneth to my songe
Of *duel* that dethe has dilte us newe
That maketh me seche and sorowe amonge."

Elegy on the Death of King Edward I.,
quoted by Warton.

DEUSE, the Devil, or any evil spirit. *Dusius* was the ancient popular name among the Gauls for a kind of demon or spirit. St. Austin makes mention of some of these *dusi*, which, for impudicity, he compares to the Silvans, the Pans, and the Fauns of old. They were properly *incubi*. *V. Aug. de Civit. Dei. Lib. xv., c. 23.* There is a German ballad by Goëthe, on the subject of the Deuses, who were in the Northern Mythology supposed to be demons of two classes, presiding over fire and frost respectively. *See a translation in the Monthly Mag. Vol. VI. p. 197.*

DEVALD, to cease. "The pain *devalded*." Su.-Got. *dvala*, to delay.

DICKY-WITH-HIM, all over with him. Said of a person who is ruined or thwarted. So of states—*actum est de republica*.

DIDDER, to shiver with cold, to shake or quiver, to dodder. Teut. *diddern*.

DIDDER, a confused noise or bother.

DIFFICULTER, more difficult. A common, vulgar comparative.

DIKE, a hedge, or fence—that which is *digged*,—whether a ditch, or an embankment. Sax. *dic*. Teut. *dijck*, agger.

DIKE, in a coal mine, means a large crack or breach of the solid strata. These dikes sometimes raise or depress the opposite portion of the stratum several fathoms, and cause so great an obstruction that the working of the coal is abandoned in that direction, and a new shaft sunk on the other side of the dike. There are also other interruptions, such as stone, clay, rubbish, and *slip dikes*, the name of the latter being derived from a slip or depression of the seam, the fissure, in such cases, being mostly filled with fragments of the adjacent strata. The less important breaks and obstructions are called *troubles*. A depôt for coals at the staith is also called a *dike*, because it is a place *diked*, or fenced, from the river.

DIKER, a hedger or ditcher. Conformable to our old lexicography.

DIKE-LOUPERS, transgressors.

DILCE, or DULCE, a kind of sea-weed. *Fucus palmatus*.

DILDRAMS, strange tales, unfounded stories.

DILL, to soothe the pain, to still or calm, to dull. Isl. *dilla*, lal-lare.

DING (*pret.* DUNG, or DANG), to push or drive, as well as, to dash with violence. Sax. *denegan*, to beat. Su.-Got. *daenga*, tundere. Swed. *dänga*, to bang. It is also used to express superiority, as "He *dings* them a'." *Pret.* DONGYN.

"To dede with stansys thai shuld thaim *ding*
That thai mycht help thaim selwyn nathing."

The Bruce.

"The kinge's brodyr, quhen the toun
Was takyn thus, and *dongyn* doun."—*The Bruce.*

DING, a moderated imprecation. "*Ding* it, but thou's an ass."

DING-DOWN, to overthrow. "*Ding down* the nests, and the rooks will fly away," is a maxim that has been attributed to the rough reformer, Knox. The saying gave an edge to the fanatical rage of the Covenanters and Cameronians, in the destruction of the architectural grandeur of the Romish church in Scotland.

DINMONT, a male sheep from the first to the second shearing, when it becomes a wedder. "A lamb is called a hog in the autumn, and after the new year a *dinmont*."

DINNA, for *do not*. "*Dinna* ye speak on't."

DINNEL, or DINDLE, to be affected with a prickling or shooting pain, as if of a tremulous short motion in the particles of one's flesh; such as arises from a blow, or is felt in the fingers when exposed to the fire after frost. Dut. *tintelen*, to tingle. V. Sewel's Eng. and Dut. Dict.

DIP, the declivity of a coal seam from a level line.

DIPPER, or DOWNCAST, a dyke, or dislocation of the strata, throwing down the coal, called "dippers east, west, north, or south," according to the direction.

DIPPING. "About a mile to the west of Jarrow there is a well called Bede's Well, to which, as late as the year 1740, it was a prevailing custom to bring children troubled with any disease, or infirmity; a crooked pin was put in, and the well laved dry between each dipping."—*Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

DIPNESS, depth. Sax. *deopnysse*, profunditas.

DIRDUM, **DURDUM**, a great noise, or uproar. Gael. *diardan*, anger. Welsh, *dwrd*, a sound, a noise, or stir.

"Then rais the meikle *dirdum* and deray."—*King Hart.*

DIRL, *v.* to move round quickly. Sax. *thirlan*, perforare. Swed. *dallra*, to vibrate, seems allied.

DIRL, *v.* to give a slight tremulous pain or stroke.—**DIRL**, *s.* the sensation occasioned by a stroke of this description, a thrilling pain. Burns uses the word, with considerable effect, in his Poem of *Death and Doctor Hornbook.*

"'Twas but yestreen, nae farther gane,
I threw a noble throw at ane;
Wi' less, I'm sure, I've hundreds slain;
But deil-ma-care,
It just play'd *diri* on the bane,
But did nae mair."

DIRL, a trembling or shaking of a building, &c., by any sudden noise or concussion. Also used to express the sensation felt on striking the bone of the elbow.

DIRT, rain, snow, or sleet. "We'll have more *dirt*."—**DIRTY**, wet; as, dirty weather.

DIRT-BIRD, a bird that sings on the approach of wet weather. See RAIN-BIRDS.

DISANNUL, to injure. "I never *disannulled* thy cow."

DISGEST, digest. Common among the vulgar. But it is used by Beaumont and Fletcher, and several other old writers.

DISHER, a person who makes wooden bowls or dishes.

DISH-FACED, hollow-faced—probably as resembling a *dish*.

DISNA, does not.

DITING, *s.* a very small quantity of meal or flour.

DITTEN, DITTANY, DITTANI, or DITTANDER, broad-leaved pepperwort. *Lipidium latifolium*.—*Lin.*

“There is an herbe whiche hath leaves like ashe leaves, called *Ditten*, which Matthiolus maketh mention in his Comment upon Dioscorides, whiche herbe is good for man against poison, wormes, and swellings, but no best dare eate thereof. And I suppose Plini ment this Dittany, which I have proved to be good against the Tympanie of water. I have found it at Tinmouth Castle, where plentie doe growe upon the rockes.”

Bulletin's Book of Simples, 1564.

DITTEN, mortar used to stop up the oven.

DIV, for *do*. Very common among the vulgar.

DIVET, or DIVOT, a turf, or sod. Lat. *defodere*, to dig in the earth. DIVOT-HILL, in the parish of Kirkwhelpington, the place where turf is cut.

DOAGE, wettish. Isl. *daeg*, a shower.

DOBBY, a fool, a silly old man. Sc. *dobie*, a dolt.

DOBBY, or DOBBIE, a spirit or demon. Dobbies appear to be of different kinds. Some—attached to particular houses or farms—are represented as good humoured in disposition, and (though naturally lazy) in cases of trouble and difficulty, are said to make incredible exertions for the advantage of the family; such as stacking all the hay, or housing the whole crop of corn in one night. Others—residing in low granges or barns, or near antiquated towers or bridges—have a very different character imputed to them. Among other pranks, they will sometimes jump behind a horseman, and compress him so tightly, that he either perishes before he can reach his home, or falls into some lingering and direful calamity. See Willan.

DOCKON, the dock. Sax. *docca*. *Rumex obtusifolius*. A charm is connected with the medicinal application of this plant. If a person be severely stung with a nettle, it is customary to collect a few dock leaves, to spit on them, and then to rub the part affected, repeating the incantation, “*In dockon, out nettle*,” till the violent smarting and inflammation subside. These words are said to have a

similar effect with those expressed in the old Monkish adage, "Exeat ortica, tibi sit periscelis amica;" the female garter, bound about the part which has suffered, being held a remedy equally efficacious. Mr. Wilbraham remarks that, "In dock, out nettle" is a kind of proverbial saying, expressive of inconstancy. This observation will contribute to explain an obscure passage in Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseide*, B. IV. st. 66.

"Thou biddist me I should love another
All freshly newe, and let Creseide go,
It lithe nat in my powir, leve brother,
And though I might, yet would I nat doe so,
But canst thou playin raket to and fro,
Nettle in, docks out, now this, now that Pandare?
Now feule fall her for thy wo that care."

DODD, to cut wool from and near the tails of sheep, to trim their hind parts.—**DODDINGS**, the cuttings, or trimmings.

Dod, to lop, as a tree, is an old word. See **DODDED**.

DODDART, a bent stick used in the game called *doddart*; which is played in a large level field by two parties of nearly balanced powers, either as to number or dexterity, headed by two captains who are entitled to choose their followers by alternate votes. A piece of globular wood, called an *orr* or *coit*, is thrown down in the middle of the field, and the object of each side is to drive it to one of two opposite hedges assigned respectively before the game begins, as the *alley*, *hail*, *goal*, or boundary.

DODDED, without horns; as *dodded* sheep. Said in the Craven Gloss. to be an abbreviation of *doe-headed*. Our old lexicography, however, militates against this opinion. *Dodded*, according to Phillips (*New World of Worlds*, fol. 1678,.) is an old word for "unhorned; also lopped as a tree, having branches cut off."

DODDER, or **DOTHER**, to shake, to totter, to tremble; to nod, as in the palsy of decrepitude.—**DODDERED**, or **DOTHERD**, decaying and shattered; as a *doddered* oak—stupid with age or infirmity. "An aud *dothered* karl."

DODDERING-DICKIES, the quivering heads of the *briza*, or quaking grass.

DODDLE, to walk infirmly, to totter. *See* **TODLE**, or **TODDLE**.

DOD-LIP, a hanging or pouting lip. When a person is in a petted or ill humour, he is said to hang a *dod-lip*.

DODY, a corruption or diminutive of George, originating in a childish pronunciation of Georgee, by the common infantile substitution of *d* for *g*, and the not uncommon omission of *r*, especially in Newcastle, when a broad vowel precedes.

DOFF, to undress, to put off. From to *do off*. Not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson thought. *See* **DON**.

“Fye! *doff* this habit, shame to your estate,
An eye-sore to our solemn festival.”

Shak.,—Taming of the Shrew.

DOG, a wooden utensil in the rude form of a dog, with iron teeth for toasting bread. Also, two pieces of iron placed at each end of a fire-place to keep up the fire; chiefly where wood is burnt, and called, in French, *chenet*, from *chien*, probably, because a dog's head was the usual ornament at the top of the handle. They were formerly the only grate we had in kitchen or parlour. It has been suggested that the word may be from the Germ. *tougen*, to fit, or be fit for this or that purpose; for the word is applied to various implements.

DOG-LOUP, a narrow slip of ground between two houses, the right to which is questionable—the place through which a *dog leaps*. “*Dog-loup Stairs*.”—*Newc.*

DOTTED, stupid, superannuated. Dr. Johnson has doted, stupid; which he says is not used; but which is evidently the same as this Northern word.

DOLE, *s.* a gift or donation, a benefaction left to the poor—any thing distributed or *dealt out*. *Sax. dæl, pars, portio.*

“And for thou true to Love shalt be
I will, and eke command the
That in one place thou set all whole
Thine herte, withouten halfin *dole*.”

Chaucer,—Rom. of Rose, 2364.

In former times it was applied to the relief given to the poor at the gates of great men, and to the benefactions delivered out by the almoner of religious houses.—In the county of Durham we have still *Franklin's Dole*, *Cocken Dole*, and *Brabant's Dole*. There is also the *Widow's Dole*, distributed once a month by the Hospital in Greatham, to twenty-six poor persons or families residing in the place. The funeral *dole* has only very lately fallen into disuse in the north of England.

DOLE, *v.* to set out or allot; applied to land. Sax. *dolan* to divide. Sc. *deal*. In Cumb. a narrow plot of ground in a common field, set out by land-marks, is called a **DEAIL**.—Under the name of *deal*, pronounced *dyale*, it is common in Northumberland.

DOLE, grief, sorrow, lamentation. See **DEULL**.

DON, to dress, to put on. An old word from *to do on*—the contrary to *doff*. Stated in Todd's Johnson to be obsolete; but it is in common use in the North.

"Then up he rose and *don'd* his clothes."—*Shak.*,—*Hamlet*.

DONCH, or **DONSH**, nice, dainty, particular; as an appetite pampered by indulgence. I am unable to offer any satisfactory etymology, unless the next article may be admitted as an illustration.

DONCY, affectedly neat, accompanied with the idea of self-importance. Perhaps from *don*; as like a *donno*, or *donna*.

DONK, damp, moist, humid. Su.-Got. *dunken*. mucidus.

"The dolly dikis war al *donk* and wate."—*Douglas' Æneid*.

DONNAT, or **DONNART**, an idle good for nothing person—a *donnaught*. Ital. *donnetta*, a woman of mean condition, a wench. In Cumberland the term is viewed as equivalent to the Devil. It has great verisimilitude to Dan. *doegenight*, rendered by Wolff, an idle rascal or rogue.

DOOR-CHEEKS, the jambs or sides of the door.

"Yet came my foote never within those *doore cheekes*,
To seek flesh or fysh, garlyke, onyons, or leeks."

Gammer Gurton's Needle.

DOOR-STANES, the threshold of the door.

DOOR-STEAD, door-way, the open space between the *cheeks* or jambs of the door which the door closes. Sax. *durustod*.

DORMANTS, the sleepers or joists of a house on which the boards are laid. Fr. *dormer*.

DORTY, pettish, saucy, malapert. Teut. *trotsigh, tortigh*, insolent, arrogant. Douglas uses *dortyness* precisely in this sense.

"The *dortyness* of Achilles offspring
In bondage vnder the proude Pirrus ying,
By force sustenynt thraldome mony ane day."

Douglas' Æneid.

DOSENED. See DOZENED.

DOSSEY, dull, not bright; applied to seeds. DOSSEY, soft, not crisp. Fr. *douce*.

DOTTEREL, a dull fellow; probably adopted from the dotterel, said to be a very foolish bird, and easily enticed into a net.

DOTHER. See DODDER.

DOTTLE, the remains of a pipe of tobacco put upon the top of a fresh pipe for the purpose of lighting it.

DOUCE, snug, comfortable, neat, as applied to place; sober, sedate, as applied to persons. Lat. *dulcis*. Fr. *doux, douce*.

DOUGHTER, DOCHTOUR, the now vulgar, but ancient pronunciation of daughter. Sax. and Germ. *dochter*.

"And to my sones I half given rich rewardis,
And all my *dochteris* maryit upon lairdis."

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

"The Lady Margarete Scroope, *doughter* of Westmerland."
Collectanea Typographica et Genealogica, p. 20.

DOUK, or DUCK, to duck, to plunge under water. Sax. *doucan*. Dut. *ducken*.

" 'Gar *douk*, gar *douk*, ' the king he cried,
' Gar *douk* for gold and fee,
O wha will *douk* for Earl Richard's sake,
Or wha will *douk* for me.' "—*Ballad of Earl Richard*.

DOUKY, damp, humid, wet. "A *douky* morning."

DOUR, DOWP, clunes. Isl. *dōf*. Ital. *dopo*. "As fine as F**ty-Poke's Wife, who dressed her *doup* with primroses," is a Newcastle comparison of long standing, though of little delicacy.

DOUR, sour looking, sullen. "A *dour* countenance." Fr. *dur*, rude, austere.

"To Wallace thar come ane that hecht Fawdoun
Malancholy he was of complexion,
Hewy in statur, *dour* in his countenance."—*Wallace*.

DOUTSOME, hesitating, uncertain as to the event—doubtful.

DOVER, to slumber, to be in a state between sleeping and waking. Isl. *dur*, somnus levis. Ihre considers it the root of the Lat. *dormio*. Isl. *dur-a*, is rendered by Haldorson, per intervalla dormire, which exactly expresses the sense of our word. Jam.

DOW, Doo, or DOUGH, a little cake. See YULE-DOUGH.

DOWLED, dead, flat, vapid; spoken of liquor.

DOWLY, lonely, dismal, melancholy, sorrowful, doleful. "A *dowly* place"—"a *dowly* lot." My friend, Mr. Raine, refers me to Gr. *δουλιον ημαρ*. We have also the form of the word in Fr. *devil*, *douleur*; and Lat. *dolor*.

"Eftir this at last Latyne thy fader in law—
Doun to the goistis in campe Elysee
Sall wend, and end his *dolly* days, and dee."

Douglas' Eneld.

DOWNCAST-SHAFT. The shaft by which the air enters a coal pit, by which the men descend to their work, and by which the coals are drawn up. At the bottom of the other, called the "up-cast shaft," a large fire is sometimes kept burning, though more frequently there is a furnace at its mouth, with a high chimney to promote a current of air.

DOWN-COME, a fall in the market—degradation in rank, or injury in worldly circumstances—any other depression or downfall.

DOWN-DINNER, tea, or an afternoon's repast—quasi *done-dinner*, the meal or refreshment which succeeds after *dinner* is *done*, or over. It is a very common term among the lower classes in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and also in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

DOWN-HOUSE, a country term for the back-kitchen.

DOWN-LYING, the lady's confinement in her travail.

DOWN-POUR, an excessively heavy fall of rain. *V. Jam. Supp.*

DOWN-SITTING, a comfortable settlement ; especially in marriage. "A hinnies, she wed him just for a *down-sitting*." *Newc.*—Said of a handsome young girl, who marries a rich old man ; where it is obvious that the lady loves the house and furniture as dearly as she does her husband.

DOWP, the posteriors ; also a vulgar name for the carrion crow.

DOWPY, the smallest and last-hatched of a breed of birds. From Ital. *dopo* ; or, as an ingenious friend will have it, from its being always least feathered *par arriere*. See **RITLING**, and **WRECKLING**.

DOWSE, a blow. "*Douse-i'-the-chops*," a blow on the face.—

DOWSEY, or **DOWSEY-CAP**, a punishment among boys.

DOWSING, a good beating. Dowsing was a great destroyer of Catholic images in the times of the Puritans. See **D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature**.

DOWY, sorrowful, melancholy. See **DOWLY**.

DOXY, a sweetheart ; but not in the equivocal sense used by Shakspeare and other play writers. Fr. *doux-œil*.

DOZENED, spiritless, impotent, withered, benumbed—in a *doze*. Nearly the same as **DAZED**, which *see*.

DOZZEL, or **DOZZLE**, a paste flower on the top of a pie cover. Perhaps from Fr. *dosil*, a stopple.

DRAB AND ORR, a game. *York.* The *drab* is what is elsewhere called a trippit ; and the *drab-stick*, a buck-stick. See **SPELL AND ORR**, and **TRIPPIT AND COIT**.

DRABL'D, **DRABBLE-TAILED**, dirtied. See **DAGGLE**, **DAGGLED**, **DRAFF**, brewers' grains, the malt, after it has been used in brewing. Teut. and Swed. *draf*. Both Hammer and

Johnson have misinterpreted this Shaksperian word, and Archdeacon Nares hath perpetuated the error. In Dunbar's singular performance, "The Testament of Mr. Andro Kennedy,"—representing the character of a drunken, graceless scholar—the facetious testator, after having consigned his soul to the wine-cellar, orders his body to be laid

"In ane *draf-midding* for ever and ay."

"'Ye baw!' quod a brewere,
'I wol nocht be ruled,
By Jhesu! for al your janglynge
With *spiritus justitie*,
Ne after conscience by Crist!
While I can selle
Bathe dregges and *draf*,
And drawe it out at oon hole.'"—*Piers Plowman*.

DRAKER-HEN, the land rail, or daker hen. *Dur.*—See CORN CRAKE.

DRAPE, a cow whose milk is dried up. Sax. *drepen*, to fail—having failed to give milk. *Drape* sheep, oves reji culæ, credo ab A. S. *dræpe*, expulsio, *dræped*, abactus. Skinner. DRAUP, DREAP, to drawl, to speak slowly and monotonously. DRAW, for drawer; and DRAWS, for drawers; by the usual Newcastle mode of slurring the *r*.

DRACK, to saturate with water. Su.-Got. *draenka*, aqua submergere. To *drack* meal or flour is to make it into dough preparatory to baking.

DRAW-TO, *s.* a home in need. "My father, poor man, has little of this world's gear, but his house is a kind *draw-to* for his bairns when they stand in need of a home."

DREAP, to drop with wet, to drip. Sax. *drypan*, Swed. *drypa*. Sc. *dreip*.

DREAP, a term in *spell and ore*. "The spell has a good dreap," when it discharges the ore steadily, and to a proper height.

DREE, *s.* a hard bargainer; one who is a long time before he concludes a bargain.

DREE, *a.* weary, long, tediously tiresome. "A *dree* road."

The word is apparently a rapid pronunciation of Germ. *durre*, dry, both in a physical and metaphorical sense ; but see Jamieson, vo. *dreich*, where several corresponding terms in other languages are enumerated. See also Wilbraham.

DREE, *v.* to suffer, to endure. Sax. *dreogan*, to undergo.

"Than wes he wondir will on wane;
And sodanly in hart has tane
That he wuld travaille our the se,
And a quhile in Parys be,
And dre myscheiff quhan nane hym kend."

The Bruce.

"He did great pyne and meikle sorrow dre,"

Ross,—Helenore.

DREE, *s.* a sort of cart without wheels, drawn by one horse, used by the farmers in Northumberland, within the memory of old people. V. Kennett's Gloss. vo. *tractus-num*. The carriage is probably the same as the *traga*, *traha*, or sledge of Du Cange. The sledge peculiar to Bristol is called a *draw*.

DREIGH, deceiving. A piece of ground is said to be *dreigh* when there is more of it than there appears to be.

DRENGAGE, a species of servile tenure, by which, in former times, much land was held in the North. Spelman says, the Drenches or Dregi were tenants *in capite*, and were such, as at the Conquest, being put out of their estates, were afterwards restored. Mr. Surtees informs us that *Dren-gage*, in the County Palatine of Durham, was a servile tenure which obliged the landholder to cultivate the lord's land, reap his harvest, feed his dog and horse, attend him in the *great* (or annual) chase with a leash of greyhounds and five cords of provender, cart one ton of wine and one millstone, attend the lord's court, and go on embassies—but that the Dreng tenure might be commuted for a money payment. Surtees Vol. I., pp. 54, 58 ; also Vol. III., pp. 50, 366. We find the etymology of the word in Sax. *dreogan*, to do, to work, bear, suffer. In Swed. we have *drång*, a man

servant, and *drång-arbete*, servile work ; also *bend drång*, a country fellow, a clown.

"The *Drengage* tenure which prevailed about Brougham and Clifton, in this county, and in a few parts of Northumberland, was, in Dr. Burn's opinion, extremely servile. They seem to have been drudges to perform the most laborious and servile offices. He quotes authority to shew that Sir Hugh de Morville, in Westmorland, changed *drengage* into free service, and tells us that one half of the village of Brougham was given to make the other free of *drengage*."

Westmorland, in Beauties of England and Wales.

This article should, perhaps, not be found in a Glossary of Words "in use," but it seems to deserve a place here from the fact of its probably being the remote origin of that system which still prevails in the North, called *bondage*.

DRIBLET, "a small sum ; odd money in a sum," according to Dr. Johnson ; it, however, means a small inconsiderable thing of any sort.

DRIFT, an inlet for the emission of water in a mine.—DRIFT-WAY. In Scotch, *drift* is a *drove*, as, a drove of cattle ; consequently, the *drift-way* is the way on which cattle are driven.

DRIP, a north country term for stalactites, or petrefactions.

DRITE, to speak indistinctly—to drawl out one's word—as it were through the nose, like country children when they are learning to read.

DRITE, to void excrement. Isl. *dryta*, egerere, cacare.

"The Erie of Moray asked the Kyng where his menyon Sir James was, that he cam not with hym : the Kyng said he had fawtild sore to him, and shuld never have hys favor agayne : No, sayd the Erie, by — he cannot fawt to you, though he shuld *dryte* in your hands."—*Penman's Intercepted Letters to Sir George Douglas*, in *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*, Vol. II. p. 490.

DRITE-UPS, a boy's first clothes, after leaving off petticoats. See Hone's Table Book,—“My son, John.”

DRIVE. In the North we still speak of *driving the plough*, and not the horses.

DRIVE, to let *drive*—full drive.

DRONING, a lazy indolent mode of doing a thing.—*Dronish* is a very old word. Swed. *droenig*, dull, sluggish.

DROP-DRY, water-tight ; said of a building well secured in the roof.

DROUK, to drench, to soak, to besmear. Fr. *druger*, to wet thoroughly.

DROUTH, thirst, dryness. The old form of *drought* ; which was also written *dryth* and *drith*. V. Tooke, Vol. II. p. 413, 414. **DROUTHY**, thirsty. "To moisten his *drouthy* clay."

DRUCKEN, possessed of a "full measure of the best"—*drunken*. Su.-Got. and Dan. *drukten*. Isl. *druckin*. Sc. *drucken*.

"And up wi' Geordie, kirk-milk Geordie,
He has *drucken* the maltman's ale,
But he'll be nicked ahint the wicket,
And tugget ahint his gray mare's tail."

Jacobite Song.

DRUMBLE, to make muddy—**DRUMLY**, **DRUMMELY**, muddy, thick ; as applied to the mind, confused. Misled by Hammer and Pegge, to *druuble* is in Todd's Johnson misinterpreted, to drone, to be sluggish. The example from Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, "Look how you *drumble*," unquestionably means *how confused you are*.

"I've seen the morning
With gold the hills adorning,
And loud tempest storming before the mid-day.
I've seen the Tweed's silver streams
Shining in the sunny beams,
Grow *drumly* and dark as he row'd on his way."
Mrs. Cockburn's Imitation of the Flowers of the Forest.

DRUMMOCK, meal and water mixed raw. V. Jam. Supp. *dramock*.

DRUNKARD'S-CLOAK, a great tub or barrel of a peculiar construction, formerly used for the punishment of drunkards in Newcastle. V. Gardiner's *England's Grievance* discovered, p. 3, and Brand's *History of Newcastle*, Vol. II. p. 192.

DRUVE, DRUVY, dirty, muddy. Sax. *ge-drefan*, turbare.
Germ. *trübe*.

"He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drink *drovy* or troubled water, than for to drink water of the clear well."

Chaucer,—*The Person's Tale*.

"A cockney chep show'd me the Tyema' *druvy* fyace."

Song,—*Canny Newcastle*.

DRY, not diluted, as, *dry* spirits.

DRY-DYKE, a stone wall built without mortar, a very common inclosure of fields in the North.

DUB, a small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. Celt. *dubh*, a canal or gutter.

DUBEROUS, doubtful. Used also in some of our Southern counties.

DUBLER, or **DOUBLER**, a large dish of earthenware. *Dubler*, Mr. Watson says, is a British word for a dish. Old Fr. *doublier*, plat, assiette.

DUB-SKELPER, a bog-trotter; a term applied to the Borderers.

"Tam skelpit on thro' *dub* and mire."

Burns,—*Tam O'Shanter*.

DUCKET, a dove-cot. Sc. *doucat*. *Ducket-close*, and *Ducket-garth*, are common names of fields in the North.

DUCKS AND DRAKES, a rustic pastime. Flat stones or slates are thrown upon the surface of a piece of water, so that they may dip and emerge several times without sinking. "Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and *drakes*, are quite so ancient as handy-dandy."—*Arbutnot* and *Pope*, quoted in Todd's Johnson. I do not pretend to know the exact age of handy-dandy, but the sport of *ducks* and *drakes* is of high antiquity, and elegantly described by Minutius Felix. V. Min. Fel. Octav. Notis Ouzeli, 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1672, p. 24.

DUCKING-STOOL, an instrument for the terror of scolds, that used to be put in practice in Newcastle, for the purpose of quelling their unruly member. The ducking-stool was, till lately, the established appendage of every town.

DUCKY, a drink. "Give the bairn a *ducky*."

DUD, a rag. Gael. *dud*.—DUDS, clothes of a dirty or inferior kind. *V* Jam,—DUDDY, ragged.—DUDMAN, a scarecrow.

DUFF, the smallest coal, after separating the *nuts*, *beams*, and *peas*.

DUFFIT, a sod. Identical with DIVER, or DIVOT. "*Duffit*-theek'd" thatched with sods.

DUGS, the teats or nipples of the female sex; a word now only used among the vulgar; though it was formerly otherwise.

"Lord Chancellor Hatton sent to Queen Elizabeth a ring, against infectious air, 'to be worn betwixt the sweet *dugs* of her bosom.'"

Foote's Encyclop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 213.

DULL, hard of hearing. It is the same in Scotland.

DULLBIRT, DULBARD, a stupid person, a blockhead—one of *dull birth*; or it may be a provincial corruption of *dullard*, a word used by Shakspeare. But see Jam. Supp. *dulbart*; which the learned author derives from Isl. *dul*, stultitia, and *birt-a*, manifestare; *gy*. one who shews his foolishness.

DUMB-CAKE, a species of dreaming-bread, prepared by unmarried females with ingredients traditionally suggested in witching doggrel. When baked, it is cut into three divisions; a part of each to be eaten, and the remainder to be put under the pillow. When the clock strikes twelve, each votary must go to bed backwards, and keep a profound silence, whatever may appear. Indeed, should a word be uttered, either during the process, or before falling asleep, the charm is broken, and some direful calamity may be dreaded. Those, who are to be married, or are full of hope, fancy they see visions of their future partners hurrying after them; while they, who are to live and die old maids, or are not very sanguine of obtaining their errand, seeing nothing at all.

DUMPY, sullen, discontented.—DUMPS, ill-humour, sullen taciturnity. Dut. *dom*, dull, stupid. *Dump* is an old word for melancholy, sadness, sorrow.

DUN, a hill, an eminence. Celt. *dun*. Dunholm was the Anglo-Saxon name of Durham, from *dun*, mons, and *holm*, insula amnica.

DUNELM OF CRAB, a dish of gouty complexion. Dr. Hunter says, it takes its name from an ancient city in the North of England, where 'good eating' and 'good living' are clerically considered as synonymous terms.

DUNG, beaten, overcome.

"It's a sair *dung* bairn that may not greet."—*Sc. Pr.*

DUNGEONABLE, shrewd ; or, as the vulgar express it, *devilish*. —As *Tartarus* signifies hell and a dungeon ; so dungeon is applied to both.—*Ray*. See also Jam. *dungeon*.

DUNMAIL-RAISE, a huge cairn near Ambleside, on the lake of Windermere, where the last King of the Cumbrian Britons, called Dunmail, was slain in battle.

DUNSH, or DUNCK, to push or jog with the elbow. Teut. *doncken*.

DUNT, a blow.

"With a *dunt* of much might
Adoun he gon him bere."

*Romance of the "King of Tars," quoted in
Warton, Vol. I. p. 194.*

DUNT, bad coal, mineral charcoal ; any imperfection in the quality of a seam of coal.

DUNTER, a common name for a porpoise. Sold for food in Newcastle market, in 1575.

DURR, numb.

DURDOM, DURDUM, a loud, confused, riotous noise. Welsh. *durdh*.

DURTY, dirty.

"And as she lay upon the *durtie* ground
Her huge long taile her den all over-sprede."

Spenser, — Faerie Queene.

DUSH, to push violently, to move with velocity. Tust. *doesen*, pulsare cum impetu et fragore.

"And he that in his sterapys stud
With the ax that was hard and gud."

With sa gret mayne raucht him a dynt
That nothyr hat na helm mycht stynt
The heavy *dusche* that he him gave."—*The Bruce*.

DUST, tumult, uproar. "To kick up a *dust*." Su.-Got. *dyst*, *dust*, tumultus, fragor. Also money. "Down with your *dust*." The association is obvious in both these vulgarisms; for in many parts wealth is reckoned by the ounce of gold dust.

DUNSTANBROUGH DIAMONDS, a name given to the crystals sometimes found at Dunstanbrough Castle, on the coast Northumberland.

DWAIN, DWARM, or DWALM, a faint fit or swoon. See DWINE. DWALM, or DWAUM, a swoon. Wachter derives it from Germ. *dolen*, *dwalen*, stupere.

"The day it was set, and the bridal to be;
The wife took a *dwaum* and lay down to dee."

Ritson's Sc. Songs.

DWINE, to pine, to be in a decline, or consumption, to waste away. Sax. *dwīnan*, tabescere. Swed. *tynna*, to languish, to dwindle. Teut. *dwynen*.—DWINING, a lingering illness, a consumption.—DWINY, ill thriven, dwindled.

"Nor yet had neid of ony fruit
To quench his deidlie drouth;
Quhilk pyms him and *dwyns* him
To deid I wote not how."—*The Cherry and Slae*.

E.

EALD, old age. Pure Saxon. Chaucer uses *elde*, and Shakespeare, in *Measure for Measure*, "*palsied old*."

EALDREN, ELDREN, advanced in life—elderly. Dan. *ad-drende*, old.

EALE, low, flat, marshy ground, by the side of a river, liable to be overflown—synonymous to HAUGH. Perhaps a corruption of *Isle*.

EAM, EAME, EME, uncle. Sax. *eame*, avunculus. Germ. *ohm*.

———"Henry Hotspur and his *eame*,
The Earl of Wor'ster.—*Drayton*,—*Poly-olbion*.

"The nephews straight deposed were by the *came*."

Mirror for Magistrates.

"For his dear *eme*, young Auchintosh, dwelt there."

Wallace.

EAMONT, the name of a river rising from Ullswater, and falling into the Eden, near Brougham Hall. It is called by the country people near it, the "Yemmont," and according to Baxter (Vol. II. sub *Patrianæ*) is derived from *Ui-mant*, "quod os est lacûs." Celtic words, signifying the mouth of the lake.

EAR, a kidney; as the ear of veal. It is supposed to be so called from its resemblance to an ear, and being a name more delicate than kidney; but it is probably a corruption of Germ. *niere*, a kidney—a pronunciation partially retained in the county of Durham, and also in Yorkshire. Swed. *njwre*.—The old name, presenting a less familiar idea, might be retained from delicacy, as the old French words mutton, veal, beef, and pork, are considered less offensive than sheep, calf, ox, and pig, when these animals are brought to table. It is, however, curious, that the meat which would have been, one might have imagined, most annoying to the feelings by its real name, yet retains it—lamb.

EARLES-PENNY, or **ARLES-PENNY**, an earnest-penny, paid down to bind a bargain; money given to servants when they are hired. *See* **ARLES**.

EARN, to coagulate milk.—*See* **YEARN**.

EARNING, cheese-rennet.—*See* **YEARNING**.

EASINGS, the eaves of a house. Sax. *efese*. Somner. Peirs Plowman has *evesed*, for furnished with *eaves*—**EASING-DROP**, an eaves-drop.

EATH, **EITH**, easy. Sax. *eath*. Sc. *eith*, *eyth*.

"Where ease abounds yt's *eath* to do amiss."

Spenser,—Faery Queen.

"That baron he to his castle fled,
To Barnard Castle then fled he,

The uttermost walls were *eathe* to win
The erles have won them presentlie."

Rising in the North.

"The folk with owt, that were wery,
And sum woundyt full cruelly
Saw thaim within defend them swa :
And saw it was nocht eyth to ta
The teun."—*The Bruce.*

EATISH, eatage ; corrupted in Lancashire into *eddish* ; the after-grass, or fog.

EAVER, **EEVER**, a corner or quarter of the heavens. Common in Cumberland, and also in Cheshire. *V.* Wilbraham.

ECKY, Hector.

ECKY, sorry. "Aw wad be *ecky*."

EDDER, the long part of brushwood put upon the top of fences. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. But I have heard the word in use in most of the Northern counties. Sax. *edor*, a hedge or fence.—*See* **YEDDER**. Old Tusser recommends the farmer to

"Save *edder* and stake
Strong hedge to make."

EDEN, the river Eden, Castle Eden, &c., from Sax. *ea*, a running stream, and *dun*, a hill ; the water from the hills.

EDDER, **EDDRE**, the common viper. Sax. *etter*. Still so called in Lancashire.—*Todd's Jehn*. It may be added, in Northumberland and Durham also. *Edder-cap*, when applied to a female of a violent temper, has the same signification as *attercop*. *See* **ATTERCOOP**. *See* also **NEDDER**.

EDGE, a ridge—the side of a hill ; such as many places in Northumberland.—*Biddlestone Edge, Sharperton Edge*, &c.

ES, the Northern singular of eye. Sax. *eag*.

"About his hals ane quhissil hung had he
Was all his solace for the all of his E."

Douglas' Eneid.

EE, a spout ; as the *mill-ee*. Probably *eye* (the aperture of the spout) by association.

EELATOR, a term among children for a young eel.

EEL-POUT, the burbat. The Saxon fisherman, in Elfric's Dialogues, names amongst his fishes, eels and eel-pouts; ælas and *æleputas*.—Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, Vol. III. p. 26. The name, like many others once in general use, is now, I believe, confined to the North.

EEM, leisure. Sax. *æmtan*, rest, leisure, spare time. The word, I think, is seldom used, except in Cumberland. Mr. Wilbraham has *eam*, or *ecom*, *v.* to spare time, to have leisure.

EEN, the eyes. Sax. *eagan*.

"Ful semely hire wimple ypinched was;
Hire nose tretis; hire *eyen* grey as glas."

Chaucer,—*The Prologue*.

EFTER, *prep.* the Northern form of *after*. Sax. *eftyr*, post. Su.-Got. *æfter*.—EFTERNUIN, the afternoon.

"I do my office *æfter* auld use and wount,
To your parliament I will mak na mair count."

Lyndsay's *Three Estates*.

EGG, EGG-ON, to instigate, to incite. An old word, from Sax. *eggian*. Dan. *egger*; Isl. *eggja*; and Swed. *ägga*, are cognate.

"Simons, and one Matthew Hazard; whom, though I name last, yet deserves to have precedency of all the rest, as being a main incendiary in the rebellion, violently *egged on* by his wife, whose disciple the silly man was."—*Anthony a Wood*.

"Adam and Eve he *egged* to ill."—*Piers Plowman*.

EGGLER, one who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale—hinc forte *higgler*.

EIGH, or AYE, yes; one of the strongest characteristics of our Northern dialect. Much has been written respecting this contested particle of affirmation. See Tooke, and Boucher, under *aye*. In Newcastle and the surrounding districts, its orthoepy answers to the Greek *u*, which many South country Grecians find it difficult to pronounce properly.

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The attiermost walls were eathe to win
The erles have won them presentlie."

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"The folk with owt, that were wery,
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ELLER, the alder tree. *Alnus glutinosa*, Linn. Anglo-Sax. *æler*. Lower Saxon *eller*. Germ. *eller*. Dan. *elle*. This tree abounds in the North of England more than in any other part of the kingdom, and seems always to have been *there* held in great respect and veneration. It was the same among other northern nations. V. Keyser Antiq. selec. Septent. et Celt. p. 76. A contrary notion, however, has elsewhere prevailed; in consequence of Judas (as it is pretended) having been hanged on a tree of this kind; but for which I have in vain searched for a more ancient authority than the Visions of Piers Plowman, where it is said—

“Judas he japed
With Jewen silver,
And sithen on an *eller*
Hanged hymselfe.”—*Piers Plowman*.

Shakspeare makes him hanged on an *elder*.—*Love's Labour Lost*, Act V. Sc. 2.

ELLERISH, dismal, frightful. “An *ellerish* cry”—a fearful dismal cry.

ELL-MOTHER, a step mother, Originally, perhaps, a grandmother; from Sax. *ealde-moder*, avia.

ELSE, already. Sax. *elles*. In frequent use.

ELSEN, ELSON, a shoemaker's awl. Teut. *aelsene*, subula.

ELSPITH, Elizabeth. Sc. *Elsbeth*, *Elsbet*.

ENANTERS, lest, in case. V. Jam. Supp. *enaunter*.

ENDLANG, lengthways.

ENDWAYS, forward. “Gan *endways*”—go forward.

ENEW, plural of *enough*. Old writers used *enow*.

ENOO, by and by, presently—*e'en now*, *even now*.

ERNE, the cinereous eagle. *Falco albicilla*. Linn. The term is general in the Northern languages. This powerful bird, common in the wild maritime districts of Scotland, has frequently been seen in Northumberland, during the winter months.

“In eche rocke ther ys
In tyme of yere an *erne's* nest, that hie bredeth in ywys.”
Robert Gloucester.

ESH, the ash tree. Teut. *esch*, fraxinus. Germ. *esche*.

"The hie *esche* soundis thare and here."—*Douglas' Æneid*.

ETHE, easy. See EATH.

ESK. See ASK.

ETTLÉ, to intend, to attempt, to contrive. V. Ihre, *atla*.

"But oft faillies the full's thoct
And wyss mennys *ettling*
Cummys nooh by to that ending
That thai think it sall cum to."—*The Bruce*.

ETTLÉ, to earn. Synonymous with ADDLE, AIDLE, EDDLE.

ETTLINGS, earnings, wages. The same as ADDLINGS, AIDLINGS.

EVENDOON, *even down*, plain, honest, downright; having
EVENDOON-THUMP, for the comparative degree. EVEN-
DOON-POUR, a heavy fall of rain.

EVIL-EYED, envious, maliciously inclined. Superstitious people supposed that the first morning glance of him with an evil-eye was certain destruction to man or beast. Though the effect were not instantaneous, it was thought to be eventually sure. But if he, who had this unfortunate influence, were well disposed, he cautiously glanced his eye on some inanimate object, to prevent the direful consequences. See Crav. Gloss. 2nd. edit. vo. *evil-eye*. In remote ages, talismanic rings were made use of as a charm against the fascination of an evil-eye.

EWE-DYKE, a sod dyke on which hazle or willow rods are interlaced, to keep sheep from leaping over them. They are sometimes made by placing a row of short stakes on the top of the dyke, and drawing a rope through a hole in the top of each.

EWE-GOWAN, a term for the common daisy. *North Tindale*.

EWER, URE, YURE, an udder. Sax. *uder*. Swed. *jur*. Germ. *euter*.

EXCISE, to impose upon, to overcharge—without relation to government exaction. The word is now well known in this enlarged sense, and ought to be in our dictionaries.

EXPECT, to suppose, to believe. A common northern expression.

F.

FAA. See FAW.

FACK, FEACK, the coal wall.

FACING, FEACEN, nearly the same as CLEAT, which *see*.

FAD, or FAUD, a bundle or truss of straw. Sax. *feald*, plica.

Fr. *fardeau*. It also means *fold*; as, twee-faud, three-faud, &c., *i. e.* two-fold, three-fold, &c.

FADGE, a bundle of sticks, a fagot. Swed. *fagga*, onerare.

FADGE, a small flat loaf, or thick cake. Fr. *fouace*, a bun.

It is also applied to a fat, clumsy person, "a great *fadge*."

"Her owsin may die i' the field,
Her calves and kye i' the byre,
And I'll hae nought to mysell
But a fat *fadge* by the fire."—*Old Ballad*.

FADGY, corpulent, unwieldy, having a shuffling gait.

FAFFLE, to saunter, to trifle, to fumble—to *faddle*.

FAIKES! BY MY FAIKES! a kind of minced oath; equivalent to *faith, upon my faith*—verily. Sc. *fegs*.

FAIL, *adj.* means soil or turf as used in the North in a *fail dyke*. Perhaps it may originally have had the same origin as *vall*, a sod wall; and it is remarkable that the great German wall, from the Danube to the Rhine, was called the Pfahl or the Stakes, from the materials that composed it.—*See Arch. Æl.*, Vol. I., p. 221.

FAIN, glad, earnestly desirous.

"Fair words make fools *fain*."—*Prov.*

Sax. *fægen*, lætus, hilaris.

"Ah York, no man alive so *fain* as I."—*Shak.*,—2 *Henry VI.*

"Thai fand off all thair company
That thar wes but a yuman slayne
And lowyt God, and wes full *feyne*
And blyth that thai eschapyt sua."—*The Bruce*.

"In all the hous ther n' as so litel a knave,
Ne no wight elles, that he n' as full *fain*
For that my lord Dan John was come again."

Chaucer,—*The Shipman's Tale*.

FAIR, a present at or from a fair—a fairing.

FAIR, FAIRLY, evidently, manifestly. "It's *fair* swindling."

"He *fairly* cheated me."

FAIR-FALL-YOU, FAIR-BEFALL-YOU, a common benediction—a blessing attend you.

FAIRY-BUTTER, a fungous excrescence, sometimes found about roots of old trees. After great rains, and in a certain degree of putrefaction, it is reduced to a consistency, which, together with its colour, makes it not unlike butter. When met with in houses it is reckoned lucky.

FAIRY-MONEY, found treasure. The discovery, if revealed, was supposed to bring on the blabber's ruin.

"A prince's secrets are like fairy favours,
Wholesome if kept, but poison if discovered."

Honest Man's Fortune.

FAIRY-PIPES, small tobacco pipes, of an ancient and clumsy form, frequently found in ploughed fields in the North of England. They are also, it seems, met with in Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of those singular entrenchments, popularly called Danish forts, but which, more probably, were the villages or settlements of the native Irish. See a sketch of one of these pipes, with a curious paper on the subject, in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, for May, 1793.

FAIRY-RINGS, green and highly verdant circles, frequently visible in meadows and pastures; around which, according to our traditionary accounts of Fairy Mythology, the popular elves or "*pretty creatures*," were accustomed to dance by moonlight, in their nocturnal scenes of revelry and merriment. In the dramas of Shakspeare, it was not to be expected that the luxuriant imagination of the immortal poet should overlook so characteristic a trait of the Fairies. Accordingly, we find Prospero, in the *Tempest*, thus invoking them:—

———"You demy-puppets, that
By moonshine do the *green-sour ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites; and you whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms."

Dr. Withering, in his Botanical Arrangement, Vol. IV., p. 277, states, that these circles are caused by the growth of an agaric, which he fully describes. They have also, with less probability, been attributed to the circumgyratory burrowings of the mole.

FALL, to fall with child, to become pregnant.

FALLS, the divisions of a large arable field attached to a village—annually cultivated in a fixed rotation of crops.

FAMILIOUS, relating to a family. " 'Tis a *familious* complaint."

FAND, for found. Retained in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says.

It is proper to state, in the North of England also.

"Thai *fand* melt till his company
And serwyt him full hamely."—*The Bruce*.

"Alas for wae! quo William's Wat,
Alack for thee my heart is sair!
I never cam bye the fair Dodhead
That ever I *fand* thy basket bare."—*Jamie Telfer*.

FANSOME, faintish, *s. e.* faintsome.

FANTOME-CORN, lank, or light corn.—FANTOME-HAY, light, well-gotten hay. *V.* Ray.

FARAND, *s.* state of preparation for a journey—fashion, manner, custom.—FARAND-MAN, a traveller or itinerant merchant.—FARANT, *a.* equipped for a journey—fashioned, shaped; as *fighting-farant*, in the fighting way or fashion; *well*, or *ill-farant*, well or ill-looking.—See AUD-FARANT.

"He had wycht men and weil *farand*
Armyt clenly, bath fute and hand."—*The Bruce*.

"She knew non suche in her lande,
So goodlie a man and wel *farrand*."

Romance of Ipomedon, in Warton, Vol. I. p. 198.

All these expressions may be traced to the old verb *fare*, to go, to travel. Sax. *faran*. Dan. *fare*. Swed. *fara*. We may, as remarked by Dr. Willan, wonder at the ideas of foresight, preparation, and formal style, connected with a journey in our island; but on reverting to the time of the Heptarchy, when no collateral facilities aided the traveller, we shall be convinced that a journey of any considerable extent, must have been an undertaking that would

require much previous calculation, and nice arrangement. Indeed, within the last century, a journey from Newcastle to London, was considered so perilous an enterprise, that the traveller, as a necessary precaution, regularly made his will, and arranged his most important affairs, before his departure. Such, however, in the present days of scientific improvement, is the rapidity of vehicular conveyance, that, the journey between London and Newcastle is now performed, by railway, in ten hours and a half, and from the latter place to Edinburgh in twelve hours:—in 1712, the journey between the two capitals was advertised to be performed in *thirteen days*, without stoppages, *Deo volente*.

FARANTLY, *adv.* orderly, in regular or established modes. The Rev. Joseph Hunter, the learned historian of Hallamshire, who is peculiarly conversant with the dialectical varieties and archaical words of that part of Yorkshire, and to whose friendly attention I am indebted for a valuable MS. communication, informs me, that the Hallamshire sense of farantly is not exactly that which I and others have given to it. It includes, says he, more of good humour—social qualities. His conjecture upon it is, that it is in full, *farant-man-like*, and that it expresses those qualities by which the itinerant merchant was accustomed to recommend himself to the simple inhabitants of the wilder parts of the country, whose periodical arrival was probably considered (as indeed it is by some now) as an important æra in an unvaried life.

FARE, to near or approach. “The cow *fares* a-calving.”
 FARLIES, or FERLIES, trifles, unusual or unexpected things.
 “*Spying farlies*,” making a wonder of every day, or trifling matters. Sax. *ferlic*, subitane. Su.-Got. *farlig*. Isl. *ferlig*.

“Wha herked ever slyke a *ferly* thing.”

Chaucer,—*The Reve's Tale*.

“On Malverne hilles

Me befel a *ferley*.”—*Piers Plowman*.

FARN, or **FAREN-TICKLED**, freckled, sun burnt.—**FARN-TICKLES**, freckles on the skin, occasioned by the influence of the sun; said to be so called from resembling the seeds of the fern—*freckled* with *fern*; but, perhaps, *fair* and *tickled*, fair and freckled. Major Thain refers me to Swed. *fråkna*, plur. *fråknor*, freckles.

FASH, *v.* to trouble, to tease, "I cannot be *fash'd*." Fr. *facher*, to vex.—**FASH**, *s.* trouble, care, anxiety. Fr. *facherie*.—**FASHOUS**, *a.* troublesome. Fr. *facheux*, *facheuse*.

"She never entered where he was, but incontinent she had the sickness of her sore side, she was so *fashed* with him."—*The Special Words of the Queen of Scots' Letters*. See Sadler's State Papers, V. II. p. 389.

FASHIOUS, troublesome.

"The way of proceeding was *fashionous*, both to us and the English Commissioner."—*Baillie's Letters*.

EASTERN'S-EVEN, Shrove Tuesday evening. The eve of the great fast as preceding Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

"And on the *fasteryngis ewyn* ryght
In the begynning off the nycht,
To the castell thai tuk thair way."—*The Bruce*.

FAST-SHOT, in coal-mining, when a shot has discharged without disturbing the coal, escaping by the facings, it is said to be a *fast-shot*.

FAT, a vat, or large tub. See GYLE-FAT.

FAT-HEN, goose foot, or *muck* weed—growing rank in *manured* land. *Chenopodium album*. V. Moor.

FAU. See **FAW**.

FAUD, **FAD**, a fold yard.—**PIN-FAUD**, a pinfold. Sax. *fald*, *stabulum*.

FAUGH, fallow. My friend, Mr. Wilbraham, says, "an abbreviation of the word;" but it seems allied, I think, to Isl. *faaga*, polire, or Su.-Got. *feia* vel *feia*, purgare.

FAULT, a check, dislocation, or disturbance, of the coal field.

FAURD, fashioned. "Ill-*faurd*"—ill favoured or plain; and *weel-faur'd*, well favoured or handsome. Ital. *fatto*—*mal-*

fatto. In the *Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum*, a very rare old English and Latin Dictionary, printed in 1499, but compiled about 1440, we find, "comly or well *farynge* in shape ; elegans ;" and in Horman's *Vulgaria*, published in 1519, we have, "he looked *unfaringly*, aspectu fuit incompósito." *Well faring looks* is still a common expression. See FARAND.

FAUSE, cunning. This word is used as an adjective, but is evidently the Saxon *fox* ; and it describes those qualities in man which are popularly attributed to that animal. Sometimes it is used in a good sense ; as sharp, clever.

FAUT, or FAUTE, a fault. The old form of the word.

FAVOUR, to resemble, to have a similar countenance or appearance. "He *favours* his father." The use of this word is not confined to Cheshire, as Mr. Wilbraham supposes.

FAW, FAW-GANG, a general name in Northumberland for all sorts of wandering people, who go about in companies, encamp by the highway sides in summer, and are employed in making and selling besoms and vending crockery ware. Most of them, as remarked by my friend, Mr. Hodgson, from whose recent History I have adopted the above description, are desperate poachers both in the field and fold yards. Like the gipsies, the female branches practise palmistry and fortune telling, and deal in various departments of the black art. In Lodge's *Illustrations of Brit. Hist.*, Vol. I., p. 135, is a curious letter from the Justices of Durham to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord President of the Council in the North, dated the 19th Jan., 1549, concerning the gipsies and *faws*. There was a *Johnnie Faw*, who styled himself Lord and Earl of Little Egypt, with whom that gallant monarch, James IV. of Scotland, found it necessary, or thought it prudent, to enter into a treaty. Queen Mary, also, granted a writ in his favour. From him and his tribe arose the appellation of *faws*, and *faw-gang*, as applied to this singular race of

Border gipsies. In more recent times, old *Will Faw* was king or leader of one of these gangs. Since this was written, it has been suggested that it was probable *Johnnie* derived his name from his tribe, and from the etymon of the word we must refer to the Sax. *fah*, a foe, for they were foes to all around them.

"Francis Heron, King of ye *Faws*, bur. [at Jarrow] 13 Jan. 1756."
Sharpe's Chronicle Mirabile.

FAY, or **FEX**, a word used by ship carpenters before a piece of timber is placed. "It *fays* fair." It is likely to fit.

FRACIGATE, impudent, brazen-faced. "A *feacigate* jade."

FEAL, to hide; especially any thing surreptitiously obtained.

"He that *feals* can find." *Prov.* Isl. *fel*, occultare. The French have a term, *filer sa corde*, to go the way to the gallows.

FEARFUL, very, exceeding. "*Fearful* sorry"—very sorry.

The word is common, also, in the sense of, awful, frightful. A *fearful* sight; a *fearful* man; *i. e.* a *sight*, or a *man*, to cause fear in the beholders.

FEAT, neat, dexterous. Su.-Got. *fatt*, apt, ready. Swed. *fatt*, disposed, inclined—*fatta*, to comprehend.

FEATLY, dextrously. "She dances *featly*." *Winter's Tale*.

FECK, might, activity, abundance. Perhaps, Sax. *faeck*, space. In Scotland, *feck* means the greater portion, either of time, or of number. Germ. *fach*, a portion or compartment; *ein fach*, single; *zwey fach*, double; *mehr fach*, many fold.

FECKFUL, strong, powerful, active, zealous, brawny.

FECKLE, to entangle.

FECKLESS, weak, feeble, helpless, inefficient, ineffectual.

FEEDING-STORM, a storm slowly on the increase; applied particularly to a snow storm.

FREDER, *s.* in a coal mine is a discharge of water.

FEEL, to smell, a very common peculiarity in the North.

FEG, the name invariably given by the vulgar to *fig*. Germ. *feige*. The word is also used for what is of no value. "A *feg* for you."

FEIND, devil—used thus—"feind a bit." Devil a bit.

"For feind a crum of the scho fawis."

Alex. Scott to his heart.

FELL, *s.* a rocky hill, a mountain or common scarcely admitting of cultivation,—frequently used for any moor or open waste, though properly a high or *alpine* tract only. Isl. *fell*, one mountain resting on another. Su.-Got. *fiuell*, a ridge of mountains. Germ. *fels*, a rock.

"Betwene the *fellis* and the se
Thare that fand a hale countre,
And in all gudis abowndand."—*Wymtown.*

FELL, *a.* sharp, keen. Hence *fell*, savage, cruel, &c.

"Ther n'is ywis no serpent so cruel
Whan man tredeth on his tail, ne half so *fel*
As woman is when she hath caught an ire,
Veray vengeance is than all hire desire."

Chaucer—The Somynoure's Tale.

FELLON, a disease in cows, occasioned by cold. Skinner derives it from Sax. *felle*, cruel, on account of the anguish the complaint occasions; and the author of the Crav. Gloss. from Dut. *felen* or *feilen*, to fail; because milch cows, which are subject to it, fail of giving their milk; or from *hellen*, to bow or hang down, as the udders of cows are frequently enlarged in this disease. I may add Ital. *fello*, whence the augmentative *fellone*, the obvious primitive of *felon*,—about the derivation of which much nonsense has been written. See Black. Comm. Vol. IV. p. 95. Spenser uses *felon* exactly as Ariosto or Tasso *fellone*. After all, the most probable etymon is Germ. *fell*, a hide, because the disease, if not primarily there, is always accompanied by a remarkable hardness, even to cracking, in the skin, which seems clinging to the parts below. Hence, too, the cutaneous disease mentioned in the next article.

FELLON, a name given to a cutaneous eruption in children.

FELTER, or FELTRE, to entangle, to clot together. In Todd's John. it is derived from Ital. *feltrare*; to which may be added Germ. *fallen*, to plait, to fold.

"His feltred locks that on his bosom fell."—*Fairfax.*

FEMMER, FREMMER, weak, slender, feeble. Isl. *framur*, mollis.

FEN, to appear to do any thing neatly or adroitly—not to be deterred by shame. “I cannot *fen*,” signifies I am restrained by a sort of awe arising from the presence of some person for whom I have a respect or dread.—FENSOME, neat, becoming, adroit. Swed. *fäntig*, inventive, quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

FEND, to endeavour, to make shift, to be industrious, to struggle with difficulties, to ward off. “He *fends* hard for a living.” It is also used in allusion to the state of a person’s health; as “how *fends* it;” *i. e.* how are you in health.—FENDY, good at making a shift, warding off want, careful, provident. *Fend* is an old word for support. It is used in the last sense in the “Battle of Otterbourne,” Scotch Ed.

“The deer rins wild on hill and dale,
The birds fly wild from tree to tree;
But there is neither bread nor kale
To *fend* my men and me.”

FEND AND PROVE, to argue and defend.—*Fend* (defend) is here used in the French sense—to ‘fend and prove, to *deny* and prove. So still in pleading. In a letter from Robert Constable, the spy, to Sir Ralph Sadler (*see* State Papers, V. 2, p. 137) he says, “but I trust you will not constrayn me to *prove and fend*.”

FENDY, clever at providing for oneself; a “*fendy* body” is one that can shift for him or herself.

FERE, FIERE, a brother, friend, or companion. Sax. *fera*, socius. “*Play-fer*”—a play-fellow. *See* the ballad of “*Auld Lang Syne*.” The word is used for a husband, by Spenser, in the *Faerie Queene*. So for a wife, in the epigraph quoted in *The Spectator*.

“How now, who lieth here?
I, Robin of Doncastere
And Margaret, my *fer*.”

FERLY, *v.* to wonder.—**FERLY**, *s.* a wonder. *See* **FARLIES**.

“That nycht thai spak commonly
Off thaim within, and had *ferly*
That thai swa stout defens had maid.”—*The Bruce*.

FEST, *v.* to bind or place out an apprentice under an indenture. Sax. *festnian*. Su.-Got. *faesta*, to fasten or confirm.

FEST, or **THE FEST**, *s.* a place on the Quay, Newcastle, where keelmen receive their orders—the fastening. Germ. *fest*, the place for making fast.

FESTIN, or **FESSEN**, to fasten.

“Here sall they *festin* the cord to his neck.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

FESTING-PENNY, money given by way of earnest, to a servant, when hired or retained in service. Among the Saxons a *festinman* signified a surety or pledge.

FETTL, *v.* to put in order, to repair or mend anything that is broken or defective. Dr. Johnson explains this word, “to do trifling business, to ply the hands without labour,” and calls it a cant word from *feel*. Mr. Todd corrects this mistake; and, quoting Grose's definition, which is different from that here assigned to it, thinks it probably comes from Su.-Got. *fykt*, studium. The word in Cheshire, has the same meaning as that which I have given, and Mr. Wilbraham says, it appears to him to be derived with some deflection of the word *faire*, to do, which itself comes from the Latin *facere*. The nearest which occurs to him is the old French word *faiture*, which has exactly the same meaning as our substantive *fetile*, and is explained by Roquefort, in his Glossaire de la Langue Romaine, by *façon, mode, forme*, &c. I am, however, inclined to consider it as from the same root as **FEAT**; which *see*.

FETTL, *s.* order, good condition, proper repair. Used by Roger Ascham, in his *Toxophilus*. *V. Crav. Gloss.*

FEUD, a family war on the Borders in days past; the *fehde* of the German chivalry. *See* **DEADLY FEUD**.

FEUTH, **FOUTH**, fill, indulgence, plenty. “Let them have their *feuth*”—give them enough to eat or drink.

Few, number, a large quantity. "A good *few*"—"a gay *few*"—what our Southern neighbours call "a good many." **Few**, is also used for a small quantity; as a "little *few* broth;" originally, perhaps, a few *broes*, the Scotch for broth, and taken in England for the plural.

FIDGING, uneasy, impatient, restless. "*Fidging* fain."

FIKE, *v.* to fidget, to be restless, or busied about trifles. *Su.-Got. fika*, cursitare. *Swed. fika*, to be eagerly in search of.—**FIKE**, **FIKES**, *s.* restlessness, trifling cares. "To have the *fikes*."—**FIKY**, *a.* fidgetty, itchy, minutely troublesome.

FILE, to soil, to foul—to *defile*. *Sax. afylan*, contaminare.

—————"If it be so
For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind."

Shaks.,—Macbeth, Act III. Sc. 1.

FIND, to feel. **FAND**, felt. Very common in the North.

FINKLE, the plant fennel.—*Dur. Sax. fyncl. Ger. fenchel.*

FINNIKY, trifling, scrupulously particular—*finical*.

FIPPLE, a name for the under lip. *V. Jam. faiple*. A person is said to "hang his *fipple*," when he looks sulky or discontented. In "*Pebbis to the Play*," it is used as a verb—

"He *fippitt* lyk ane faderles fole."

FIRE-DAMP, the inflammable air, or carburetted hydrogen gas of coal mines.

"The accidents arising from the explosion of the *fire-damp* or inflammable gas of coal mines, mixed with atmospherical air, are annually becoming more frequent and more destructive in the collieries in the north of England."—*Sir H. Davy*.

FIRE-FANGED, fire bitten. *V. Jam. vo. fyrefangit.*

FIREFLAUGHT, lightning, a flash of fire. *Sc. fireflaucht.*

"The wyffs cast up ane hiddwous zell
Quhen all the zounkeris zokkit
Alls fers as ony *fyr flauchtis* fell
Freikis on the feild yn flokit."

Christ Kirk on the Green.

FIRLOT, or **FURLOT**, a measure.

FIRST, next ensuing. Quite peculiar to the North. A friend

well acquainted with our northern dialect, in a communication to me, after my former edition, says, "I remember Dr. Cookson, late Canon of Windsor, telling me that, when he went to his rectory in Norfolk, he invited the neighbouring gentry who had called on him, to dinner, on Thursday *first*. Nobody came, but on the following Thursday, which unluckily happened to be the 1st of July, they all came and found Mrs. Cookson unprovided."

FIRST-FOOT, the name given to the person who *first* enters a dwelling-house on *New Year's Day*—regarded by the superstitious and the credulous as influencing the fate of the family, especially the fair part of it, for the remainder of the year. In order to exclude all suspected or unlucky persons, I find, it is customary for one of the damsels to engage, beforehand, some favoured youth, who—elated with so signal a mark of female distinction—gladly comes *early* in the morning—and never *empty handed*—to offer the gratulations of the season. Should a woman enter *first*, it is considered unpropitious, be she lovely as an angel.

FISH, an instrument used by miners for recovering lost buckets or clacks.

FISSE, or **FISTLE**, to make a rustling noise, to fidget. Teut. *futselen*, agitare.

FITT, to vend and load coals. An application of the usual verb to *fit*, to a particular purpose. V. Brand's Hist. Newc. Vol. II. p. 272.—**FITTERS**, persons who vend and load coals—*fitting* ships with cargoes.—**RUNNING-FITTERS**, their deputies.

FIX-FAX, gristle, the great white tendon of the necks of animals. Germ. *flachse*.

FIZ, to scorch, to fly off, to make a hissing noise. Isl. *fysa*.

FIZZER, a singing hinny *without spice*. See **SINGING HINNIE**.

FLACKER, **FLECKER**, to flutter, to vibrate like the wings of a bird under alarm, to quiver. Su.-Got. *fleckra*. Germ. *flackern*.—*Flicker* is used by Chaucer and Shakspeare.

FLAFF, to flap.

"Then doubt ye not a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags."

Hudson's Judith.

FLAFFER, the same as FLACKER, FLECKER; which *see*.

FLAG, a piece of green sward, cast with a spade; formerly used instead of thatch, for cottages and out-buildings, &c.

FLAH, FLAW, a square piece of turf, dried and used as fuel.

Sax. *flæan*, to flay off. Dan. *flæce*, to flay.

FLAIK, or FLECK, a portion or space of stall; so denominated to this day by the fish women in Newcastle. Germ. *fleck*, a spot of ground, a place. "Aw've had a *flaik* in this market thur sixty year."—*Old Dolly Simpson*.

FLAIK, FLAKE, a wooden frame at the top of a kitchen for keeping oat cakes upon.

FLAM, a violent fall, a heavy stroke. Tent. *flabbe*.

FLANG, the old preterite of *fling*; still in common use.

"Sa weill has thaim defendit thar,
That ledders to the ground thai *flang*."—*The Bruce*.

FLANNEN, the vulgar pronunciation of flannel. Welsh, *gwlanen*; which Davies derives from *gwlan*, wool.

FLAPPER-GHASTED, frightened, as if by a ghost. Major Moor has *flapper-gasted*, in the sense of astonished, confused.

FLAPPY, wild, irregular, unsteady. "An old *flappy* body."

FLATLINS, plainly, peremptory.

"But thai sa gret defend that maid,
That war abowyne upon the wall
That oft leddris, and men with all,
Thai gert fall *flatlings* on the ground."

The Bruce.

FLATT, in a coal mine, the situation where the horses take the coal tubs from the putters.

FLAUGHTER, the thin turf turned up when ground is pared. Isl. *flag-torf*, cæspites graminei.

FLAUT, FLOUGHT, a roll of wool carded ready for spinning. Germ. *flausch*, a tuft of wool, a handful.

FLAY, to frighten.—FLAY'D, affrighted, terrified, timorous.

"Aw's *flayed*," I'm afraid.—FLAYING, an apparition or hobgoblin.—FLAY-SOME, frightful.—FLAY-CRAW, a scare crow. Probably connected with Germ. *fliehen*, to fly away.

"Cum on, schir freir, and be nocht *flayt*,
The king our maister man be obeyit."

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

"O I sleep saft, and I wake aft,
Its lang since sleeping was *flayed* from me."

Kinmont Willie.

"A wee thing *flays* cowards."—*Sc. Prov.*

FLECHED, spotted, streaked. Isl. *flecka*, discolor. Dan. *flek*, and Swed. *fläck*, a stain, spot, blot.

FLEE, v. to fly. Sax. *fleogan*.—FLEE, s. a fly. Sax. *fleege*.

"Waite, what thing we may not lightly have,
Therafter wol we cry all day and crave.
Forbode us thing, and that desien we;
Prese on us fast, and thanne wol we *flee*."

Chaucer,—The Wife of Bath's Prologue.

FLEE-BY-THE-SKY, a silly, flirting, absurdly dressed, giggling girl—a wanton hussy—any silly body.

FLEECH, to supplicate in a flattering manner, to wheedle. Teut. *fletsen*.—FLEECHING, flattering, supplicating, or, according to "*The Bee*," earnestly entreating, with a desire to gain any one over to the purpose wanted, by artfully drawing them to form a good opinion of the *fleecher*.

"Schirs, freiris wold never I yow assure,
That ony prelatiis usit preiching
And prelatiis tuke on them that cure
Freiris wold get nathing for their *fleching*."

Lyndsay's Three Estatis.

FLEEING-EATHER, the large dragon fly; chiefly seen about ponds and marshes. *Eshna grandis*. The vulgar are afraid of being stung by it; from which circumstance it is, in some places, called a *stanging eather*, and, in others, a *tanging nadder*; both meaning a *stinging adder*. I shall only add, that in Aelfric's Glossary we find *fleonde naeddere*.

FLEET, shallow; as a *fleet* pan or vessel; *fleet* water. Sax. *fleding* fluxus, inundatio; hence *fleet*, a creek where the tide flows.

FLEET-MILK, milk without cream; from old verb *flect*, to skim.

FLER, to mock at, to grin with scorn. See **FLIRE**; which seems cognate. Stubbes, in his violent philippic, the Anatomy of Abuses, uses the word in describing the church-ales of his day.

"Then the foolish people they looke, they stare, they laugh, they *flew*, and mount upon formes and pewes, to see these goodly pageants solemnised in this sort."

FLENDERS, shreds, broken pieces, splinters. I formerly referred to Dut. *fenters*; but, according to Ihre, the true origin of the word is the Gothic *flinga*, frustrum, utpote quod percutiundo rumpitur.

"The moon was clear, the day drew near,
The spears in *fenders* flew,
But meny a gallant gentleman
Ere day the Scotsmen slew."—*Battle of Otterburne*.

"The bow in *fenders* flew."—*Christ Kirk on the Green*.

FLESHER, a butcher. Nearly obsolete in the North of England, though in Scotland it is still common. In Newcastle there was formerly a place called *Flesher Row*, where the *feshers* or butchers resided.

FLICK, a side or flitch of bacon. Sax. *flisce*, succidia.

"Another brought a spycke
Of bacon *fliske*."—*Skelton*.

FLIGGED, fledged. "*Fligg'd* ower the doup." Isl. *fleygr*, volucris. Hence *fliggers*, young birds that can fly.

FLING, to dance in a peculiar manner, as in the *Highland Fling*. Perhaps from Swed. *flånga*, to romp.

FLINT, the core of an animal's corn.

FLIRE, to laugh, or rather to have a countenance expressive of laughter, without laughing out. Isl. *flyra*, subridere. There is a Scotch expression, to *flyre the face*, to be in a *fierce passion*.

FLIRTIGIG, a wanton giggling lass—an unsteady girl.

FLISK, to skip or bounce. Swed. *flissa*, to laugh immoderately.—FLISKY, frolicsome. “She’s a rare *flisky* jade.”

FLIT, to remove from one habitation to another. Su.—Got.

flytta. Dan. *flytte*. Swed. *flytta*.—FLITTING, the act of removing the furniture.—MOONLIGHT-FLITTING, carrying away at night the household goods without paying the rent to the landlord—flying the country for debt. *Flitvoite* is an old term for an amercement where a person, having been a fugitive, returned of his own accord, or without a license. FLITE, to scold, to make a great noise. Sax. *flitan*, to brawl.

Sc. *flyte*.—FLITING, the act of scolding or brawling.

FLITY, giddy, light headed, *non compos*. Sc. *flyty*.—Mr. Taylor suggests that it should be written, *flighty*, a *fly-away*.

FLOTE, to flatten, in plastering.

FLOUGH, FLOW, cold, windy, boisterous, bleak. “Its *flough* weather.” “Here’s a *flow* day.” Cumb. The word seems allied to Swed. *fläsning*, violent respiration.

FLOUGHTER, or FLOWTER, a fright.—FLOUGHTERED, affrighted.

FLUCK, FLUCKER, or JENNY-FLUCKER, a flounder. Sax. *floc*.

FLUM, FLUMMERY, using an illusory pretext—misleading you to expect something—deceitfulness.

FLUNG; deceived, beaten. “He was sadly *flung*, poor man.” Probably a metaphor from being thrown off horseback; as also he was thrown, he was cast—both which phrases are in use.

FLY-BY-NIGHT, a term for a worthless person, who gets into debt, and runs off, leaving the house empty.

FOAL, the youngest in the rank of putters in a coal pit.

Fog, FOGG, the grass grown in autumn after the hay is mown—the second crop, or aftermath. Law Lat. *fogagium*.

“One with another they would lie and play,
And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.”—Drayton.

Fog, a term in the North for moss; of Danish origin—*fung*.

Foggy, *a.* fat, bloated. Sc. *foggie*, dull, lumpish.

FOIST, to smell musty. Shakspeare, in *Hamlet*, uses to *foist*; which is probably the same word.

FOLLOWING-STONE, the loose stone lying above the coal, which comes down on its removal.

FOLLY, an appropriate designation given to a building, not meant for use, but for ornament; or to one, which has not answered the purpose for which it was originally intended.

FOOL-PLOUGH, a Christmas Pageant; consisting of a number of rustics, dressed in white, and bedizened with various coloured ribbons—who drag a plough in procession up and down the country villages, begging money to drink, in allusion to their labours having ceased in that severe season. In these perambulations, to say nothing of the music, they are accompanied by a tawdry and grotesque figure in the habit of a woman, denominated the *Bessy*, as well as by a humorous countryman, called the *Fool*, distinguished by a still more antic dress; and whose office it is—in which he is very assiduous—to rattle a box amongst the spectators, and to receive their donations. When any thing is given, the gratitude of the party is expressed by the exclamation, *Largess!* but if not requited at any house, they draw the plough through the ground in front. The money thus collected, as such contributions usually are, is afterwards spent in feasting and conviviality. This custom is of very ancient origin, derived from the Feast of Fools. In like manner, the keelmen in Newcastle, when the navigation of the river Tyne is blocked up with ice, sometimes haul a boat about the streets, to show that they are deprived of their ordinary means of earning a livelihood.

FOOT-ALE, or **FOOTING**, an entertainment given on taking possession of any new place or office—a fine imposed on a beginner.

FOND, silly, foolish. An old Northern word. Su.-Got. *fänig*, delirius, stultus. Swed. *fänig*, foolish, silly.—**FOND-**

AS-A-BUZZOM, remarkably silly, ridiculously good-natured.
—FONDY, or FONDLING, a fool. Old Burton uses *fondling*.

"The direction of your paquet was methought *fondely* wrytten by the clerke that wrote it, wherin he maketh me the quene's ambassador resydent uppon the frontiers of Scotland."—"I trust you will conceyve that I write nothing herein either of any mallice or *fond* ignorance."—*Letters from Sir Ralph Sadder to Secretary Cecil, 1559.*

"To starve in full barns were *fond* modesty."

Dekkar's Honest Whore, Part II.

FOR, lest. This word is still used in Northumberland, as it is frequently found in our early writers, in the sense of *prevention* or *precaution*; as, "Cover him up *for* catching cold." Joined to *what*, it is expostulative; as, "What *for* hev ye gotten sic a wee bit?"

FORCE, or FORSE, a cascade or waterfall. Su.-Got. *fors*, a cataract. The *High Force*, or great fall of the river Tees, is a scene of great sublimity, and perhaps the finest cataract in the island.

FORDER, to promote, to advance—to *forward*. V. Jam. Supp.

FORE, the present.—To THE FORE, still remaining, surviving. "Is he still to the *fore*?" that is—"Is he still alive."

"If Christ had not been to the *fore* in our days, the waters had gone over our soul."—*Rutherford's Letters.*

But in the proverb "If you can spend much, put the more to the *fore*," it seems to imply the future.

FORE-DOOR, the door in front of the house, the principal entrance.

FOREBY, besides, over and above. Dan. *forbi*. by, past, over. FORE-ELDER, an ancestor. Sax. *forealdian*, senescere. Swed. *förlädrar*, parents. Dan. *forældre*. Mr. Hunter informs me, that he never heard this word south of York; and there only once. But ancestors, which has supplanted a word better than itself, is hardly quite naturalized, being

sometimes pronounced *auncêtres*, showing through what channel it has come to us.

FORE-END, the spring, or early part of the year.

FORE-HEET, forethought; from **FORE-HEED**, to pre-consider.

—**HAVING-TO-THE-FORE**, having any thing forthcoming.

FORENEST, **FORNENT**, **FORANENT**, opposite to, over against, towards—as in part payment of a debt. *Se. foreanent.*

“A great number of wicked thieves oppressours, and peace breakers, and receipters of theft, of the surnames of *Armstraangs, Ellotes, and otheris*, inhabiting the boundouris *foreanent* England.”—*Act James VI.*

FOR EVER AND AY, a common expression in the North, but not a pleonasm as some have supposed, for it implies the future and the present. The Northumbrians use *ay*, for always, constantly; as, “He’s *ay* bragging;” “*for ever and ay*,” therefore, would mean, for all future as well as present time.

FORKIN-ROBBIN, an ear wig; so called from its forked tail. *Ray.*

FORPIT, a measure of a quarter of a peck, *i. e.* the fourth part, as a farthing is the fourth part of a penny.

FORTH, a place in Newcastle, *i. e.* the Fort.

FORTHERLY, forward, early. “A *fortherly* harvest”—“*fortherly* potatos.”

FOTHER, or **FUTHER**, in Newcastle, as many coals as a two-horse cart can carry. Sax. *fother*. A fother of lead weighs 21cwt.

“With him ther was a Plowman, was his brother
That hadde ylaide of dong ful many a *fother*.”

Chaucer,—The Prologue.

“For Katie Unsell was my mother
And eommon Theif my father-brother;
Of sic friendship I had ane *futher*.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

Fou, tipsy, Bacchi plenus—*full* of his orgies. The situation of the “wee bit wifeikie,” who, forgetting both the temperance and gentleness of her sex, happened to get “*fou*,”

is felicitously ridiculed in a Scottish song attributed to Geddes.

FOULNESS, in a coal pit, is the presence of carburetted hydrogen in large quantities.

FOUMART, a polecat. *Mustela putorius*. Probably *foulmart*, from its intolerable scent. There is *fulmart* in Sherwood's dictionary, and some of our old writers use *fulimart*. Mr. Cotes derives the word from Fr. *feuillemort* (dead leaf), a species of weazel, so called from its colour.

"The hart, the hynd, the doe, the roe,
The *fulmart* and false fox."—*The Cherry and Slae*.

FOUR-O'CLOCK, refreshment in the harvest field at that hour.
—*Dur*. Our ancestors in the 13th and 14th centuries (as may be collected from the Northumberland Household Book), appear to have breakfasted at 7, dined at 10, and supped at 4; after which, they had livery at 8 or 9, and then retired to rest.

FOUR, FOWT, an indulged or spoiled child; any foolish person. A friend says, *fou'd*, stultified. Fr. *fol*, *fou*. Ital. *folle*.

FOUTER, a term of contempt. Fr. *foutre*.—FOURY, base, mean, despicable. In Scotland, it is sometimes used in the sense in which the low people in Spain and Italy apply the term or sign *fico*.

FOURTH, abundance, plenty; generally applied to provisions. Perhaps from Teut. *vulte*, plenitude.

FOY, an entertainment given by a person about to leave home. Belg. *de foi geeven*, coenam profectitiam dare. Skinner.

FOZY, FUZZY, light and spongy. Sax. *woosig*, humidus. Teut. *woos*, spongiosus.

FRA, from. A pure Saxon word; in constant use.

FRAME, to attempt. "He *frames* well"—he appears to do it well, "How does he *frame*"—how does he set about it? Sax. *fremman*, efficere et formare.

"Then said they unto him, say now Shibboleth; and he said Sibboleth; for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right."

Judges, xii., 6.

FRATCH, to scold, to quarrel. Germ. *fratsen*, fooleries?

FRATCHER, a scold, or quarrelsome person. See FRATCH.

FRATISHED, or FRETISHED, perished, half frozen, benumbed with cold. We also hear of a *fratishment*, or *fretishment*.

FREED-STOOL, or FRID-STOOL, an ancient stone chair or seat, in one of the pews near the altar, in the fine old church of Hexham; which, until the reign of James I., possessed the privilege of sanctuary, within the four crosses on the outside of the town. The term is obviously composed of Sax. *frith*, pax, and *stol*, sedes, cathedra; that is, the chair or seat of peace—affording to the fugitive perfect security. This stone chair is still carefully preserved in the church of Hexham. The ornaments upon it assign it to the Norman period. See an engraving of it in Sanct. Dunelm. et Sanct. Bev., one of the Surtees Society's publications. There is an interesting sketch of the History of Sanctuary, by Mr. Pegge, in the Archaeologia, Vol. VIII. p. 1 and seq. See also Dugdale's Monast. II. 128 note.

"The Fridstool [of Beverley Minster] is placed on the left of the entrance to the vestry; it is hewn out of a solid stone, with a hollow back; it has been broken, but repaired with iron cramps. When Leland saw this chair, he states it to have borne the following inscription:—

Hæc Sedes lapidea Freedstool dicitur, i. e. Pacis Cathedra,
ad quem reus fugiendo perveniens omnimodam habet
securitatem.

No such inscription, however, is now visible."

Poulson's History of Beverley, p. 687.

FREELAGE, the freedom or privilege of a burgess, in a Corporation. Germ. *frilatz*, free.

FREET, to lament, to grieve. From *fret*, to vex. Swed. *fråta*. "She freets dreadfully after the bairns."

FREET, or FREIT, a spectre or frightful object, a superstitious observance or charm. Isl. *frett*, an oracle.

FREM, FREM'D, strange, foreign, unknown, not of kindred.

Sax. and Germ. *frem'd*. Dan. *fremmet*.

—— "O fader maist dere

Anchises, desolate—why left me thou here

Wery and irkit in ane *fremmyt* land."—*Douglas' Æneid*.

Frem'd is also used to denote any thing uncommon. "It's rather *frem'd* to be ploughing with snow on the ground." Likewise, in the sense of cold; as a *frem'd* day.

FREM'D-FOLK, strangers. Swed. *främmande*.

FRESH, the swelling or overflowing of a river, a flood, a thaw. This word is classical in this sense, and hence *Fresh*, *a.* not frosty, applied to weather in a season when frost has been lately, or may be soon expected (for we do not speak of *fresh weather* in summer), so that fresh weather is that in which floods are frequent. So, Spring for the season of reviving vegetation, and Fall for the autumn, when it declines.

FRETEN, spotted, marked. POCK FRETEN, marked with the small pox. Sax. *frothian*, fricare.

FRIDAY. In the calendar of superstition, not only in the North of England but in Scotland, this day is viewed as one of ill omen, on which no new work or enterprise must be begun. Marriages, I believe, seldom happen on it, from this cause. Dr. Buchanan, in his interesting paper on the religion and literature of the Burmas (*Asiatic Researches*, Vol. I., p. 172), inform us, that with them "Friday is a most unlucky day on which no business must be commenced."

"Friday's noon,
Come when it will, it comes too soon."—*Prov.*

Hopton, in his *Concordancie of Yeares*, is profuse on the subject of unlucky days and hours.

FRIM, handsome, thriving, in good case. Sax. *freom*, fortis.

FROATING, anxious, unremitting industry.

FROSK, a frog.—*Dur.* Sax. *frox*, rana. Germ. *frosch*.

FROW, FROWE, a slattern—also a lusty female. Dut. *erow*. Germ. *frau*, a woman. Su.-Got. *fru*, signifies a woman of rank. Beaumont and Fletcher, in *Wit at several Weapons*, use *froe*,

"Buxom as Bacchus' *froes*, revelling; dancing,
Telling the musick's numbers with their feet."

FROSY, *s.* slovenly, coarse-looking, bloated. *Sc. frusesome.*
FRUCH, brittle, as wood, straw, &c. *Fr. froissé*, bruised.

"Ane other he stralk on a baemat of stelle,
 The tre to raiff and *fruscht* euiredeille."—*Wallace.*

FRUGGAN, the pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred. *Fr. fourgon*, an oven-fork, and that, no doubt, from Germ. *verrücken*, to stir; the *v* in German being sounded like *f*.

FRUMENTY, or **FRUMITY**, a dish made of bruised wheat or barley, boiled with milk, and seasoned with sugar and spices. *Lat. frumentum.*

FRUMPISH, scornful, contemptuous. Bailey, has *frump*, *v.* to flout, &c., derived from Tuet. *frumpelen*, to frizzle up the nose, as in derision.

FUDDER. See **FOTHER**.

FUDDLE, *food ale*, drinking to excess, so as to make *ale* the chief *food*. This is the derivation (fanciful and unsatisfactory, I confess) inserted in the first edition of this work, but which I omitted to state had been previously given in the Craven Glossary—a publication to which I have been indebted for many words, depending on oral usage alone, which are alike peculiar to the counties of Northumberland and Durham and the Deanery of Craven.

FUDDLE, to intoxicate fish. A poaching mode of destroying them—unacknowledged by Waltonians.

FUFF, to blow or puff. Germ. *pfuffen*.—**FUFFY**, light and soft.

"The irne lumpis, into the caulis blak,
 Can hyse and quhissil; and the hate fire
 Doith *fuf* and blaw in bleisses birnand schyre."

Douglas' Æneid.

"The first *fuf* of a fat haggis is aye the feirst."—*Pr.*

FULL-DRIVE, at a furious rate, as fast as you can go.

FULL, or **FULLEN**, house-leek, or sen-green, *sempervivum tectorum*. Culpepper, in his Herbal, says it is an herb reputed by Megaldus, to preserve what it grows upon from

fire and lightning. Country people plant it on the roof of their cottages, as well with this view as for its many supposed valuable qualities, which all the old herbalists enumerate.

FUN, FUND (*p. p. of find*) found. Used by old people.

FUNK, to smoke, or rather to cause an offensive smell. Isl. *funa*, putrescere.—FUNKING THE COBBLER, filling an old person's room with the fumes of brimstone and assafetida—a mischievous pastime among boys.

FUNNY, comical. *V.* Todd's John. See also, Jam. Supp., *funnie*.

FUR, a furrow. Sax. *fur*, *furh*, sulcus.—RIG-AND-FUR, ridge and furrow. "*Rig and furr'd stockings*."

FUSBA', *fuzzball*, a fungus found in fields, which, when pressed, emits quantities of dust—a puff-ball. *Lycoperdon proteus*.

FUSIN, FUZZEN, nourishment, abundance. *V.* Todd's John. *foisin*.—FUZZENLESS, insipid, dry, tasteless.

"And thai fand sic *foysann* tharin
Off corne, and flour, and wax, and wyn."

The Bruce.

FUSOME, handy, handsome, neat. Probably *viewsome*, as *viewly*, which is common in the sense of *pleasant to look upon*. In Scotland, Mr. Kinloch informs me, it is the reverse—it means disgusting.

FUSS, *v.* to attempt to do any thing in a hurried or confused manner. Sax. *fysan*, to hasten. Su.-Got. *fysa*.

FY-YAUD. An expression used by shepherds in sending out their dogs.

G.

GAB, *v.* to prate, to prattle. Ir. *gob*, a beak, or bill.—GAB, *s.* idle talk, prating—the mouth; saucy talk.

GAD, GAED, or GED, a fishing rod, a wand, a long stick with a pike at the end, formerly used to drive oxen when they were employed as beasts of draught. It is a term still

used for a cartman's whip. The scriptural expression of kicking against the pricks is founded on the same custom. Sax. *gad*, a goad.

"He cryt 'Theyff! call all! call all!'
And he then lete the *gad* wand fall."—*The Bruce*.

GADGER, or GAUGER, a name for that recording angel of the law, ycleped an exciseman—to *gauge* being a part of his employment. Of the *gauger* of wines and his office, we have many ancient statutes. The true English *gauge* is mentioned in Rot. Parl. 32 Edw. I.

GAE, GIE, or GEE, to go. V. Todd's Johnson, *gee*.

GAED, for *went*; common in *North.* and *Dur.* The Scots and Danes, also, still use it.

GAILY, tolerable, pretty well—in good health and spirits; a common answer to the salutation, "How are you?" Dr. Jam. says, "it has been supposed that there is some similarity in the use of *gay* in O. Fr. But I have met not with an example of this kind." It is, however, in modern French. The Academie say, "*aller gaiement*, pour dire aller bon train;" i. e. just *pretty well*.

GAIN, a curious Northumbrian expression, of various signification, generally attached to other words to express a degree of comparison; as *gain* quiet—pretty quiet; *gain* brave—tolerably courageous; *gain* near—conveniently near or at hand. The etymology is doubtful, though it is probably an abbreviation of *gay and*.—GAIN is also used simply for, near; with the superlative GAINEST, the nearest; as the "*gainest way*"—the nearest road. V. Ihre, *gagn*.

"Quhen thai had slayne and woundyt mony man,
Till Wallace In, the *gaynest way* thai can,
Thai passyt sone, defendand thaim rycht weill."—*Wallace*.

GAIT, a goat. Su.-Got. *get*. Sax. *gat*.

GAIT, to set up sheaves of corn to dry.—GAITING, a single sheaf of corn, especially of oats and barley, set up on end to dry. It has been suggested that it may be from Germ. *gate*, hasty, done in a hurry, and to be after set up into

stooks. To *gait*, in Lancashire, is to prepare a loom for weaving.

GALASH, to mend shoes or boots by putting additional leather round them. Probably from the Fr. *galache*.

GALE, or **GEAL**, to ache with cold ; as the fingers do when frost bitten ; or when very cold water is taken in the mouth. Perhaps from Lat. *gelu*, frost, cold ; or Germ. *gellen*, to tingle. See Cotgrave, *gêler*, to congeal with cold.

GALLEY-BAUK, a balk in the chimney, with a crook, on which to hang pots. *Gelte*, in Germ. is a vessel with ears.

GALLOOR, **GALORE**, plenty, abundance. Gael. *go-leoir*, enough.

"To feasting they went and to merriment,
And tippled strong liquor *gillore*."

Bisson's Robin Hood.

GAM, to mock. It is *game*, shortening the vowel. The cant word to *gammon*, and the corresponding substantive *gammon*, derivatives. A *gammon* of bacon, however, is a gam-bone, *jambon*. †

GAMASHERS, **GAMMASHERS**, gaiters. Sc. *gramashes*. V. Jam.

GAN, **GANG**, to go. Sax. *gan*, *gangan*. Several other languages agree with this ; as the Islandic *ganga*, Alemannic *gangan* Dutch *ganghen*, &c.

"Quhen thow was young, I bure the in my arme,
Ful tenderlie till thow begouth to *gang*,
And in thy bed oft happit the full warme."—*Lyndsay*.

GANGER, having a good action—a good goer. Dan. *ganger*.

"He's a *ganger*, like Willy Pigg's dick-ass."

GANGERAL, or **GANNER**, a vagrant, or *tramper*—one who *gangs* about the country. "The country swarms with *ganners*."

GANG-WAY, a thoroughfare, entry, or passage. Sax. *gangweg*. Swed. *gångväg*, a pathway.

GANGWEEK, Rogation week—time of perambulating a boundary. An old word, still in use, from Sax. *gang-wuca*. Swed. *gångs-vecka* is cognate.

GANT, or **GAUNT**, to yawn. Sax. *ganian*, to gape, to gasp.

GANTREE, GANTRY, a stand for ale or beer barrels. *V. Jam.*
 GAR, to make, to force, to compel. Dan. *giore*. Swed.
gåra. Not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson states; but in com-
 mon use in all the Northern counties.

"Was I not yesterdays at the Newe-castell
 That standes so fayre on Tyne?
 For all the men the Persay had
 He cowde not *garre* me ones to dyns."

Battle of Otterburn, Rit. A. B., l. 98.

"Bot my gudeman, the treuth I sall thee tell,
Gars me kelp Chastitle sair againes my will."

Lyndsay's Thre Estaitis.

"But specially I pray thee hoste dere
Gar us have mete and drinke, and make us chere."

Chaucer,—The Reeve's Tale.

"And the King a parlyament
Gert set thairefter hastily."—*The Bruce.*

"His gret manheid, and his bounté
Gerris him yett renowynt be."—*Ibid.*

"Gregorie the grete clerk *garre* write in bokes
 The rewle of alle religioun rightful and obedient."

Chaucer.

GARCIL, small branches, cut for the purpose of mending
 hedges—underwood. Lat. *gracilis*, slender.—GARCIL-
 HEUCK, a bill-knife for cutting the garcil.

GARLAND, a wreath, or crown of glory—formerly carried be-
 fore the corpse of a young unmarried female, and after-
 wards suspended in the church. When I was a boy, there
 were several of these funeral garlands at the church of
 Witton Gilbert, in the County of Durham. No white-
 washing, or beautifying, I hope, has since disturbed them.
See VIRGIN' GARLAND.

GARN, the ancient pronunciation of yarn; still retained by
 old people. Sax. *gearn*. Dan. and Germ. *garn*.

GARS, GURSE, grass. Sax. *gærs*. Sc. *gerss*.—GARSING, GUR-
 SING, a grazing, a pasture—an *ing*, or inclosure in *grass*.

GARTEN, a garter. Gael. *gairtein*. Sc. *gartene*. Welsh,
gardys.

GARTH, a small inclosure adjoining to a house. Br. *gardd*, a garden. Sax. *geard*, a yard. Swed. *gård*.

"And so befell in till ane mirthfull morrow
Into my garth I past me to repose."

Complaynt of the Faytingo.

"Throw a dark garth scho gydyt him furth fast."

Wallace.

A country church-yard is called the *garth*, or kirk-*garth*. The north side is supposed to be not quite so holy as the more sunny sides, and for that reason is usually reserved for the place of interment of such as come to some untimely end.

GATE, or GAIT, a right of pasturage for cattle through the summer—their stray or grazing for any specified time. It is derived from *go*, and means generally *agoing*, and in this instance a *right of going*. V. Tooke.

GATE, a way, path, or street—a road. An ancient Saxon expression which has been peculiarly preserved in the names of streets or lanes in almost every considerable Northern town:—those ending in gate, as Bailiffgate, Gilligate, Narrowgate, Newgate, &c., having no allusion to gates having ever been there; nor does the frequent use of the word afford any proof of a walled town, although such a conclusion has been erroneously drawn. Su.-Got., Isl. and Swed. *gata*, semita. Sax., Dut. *gat*. In many villages, the public road passing through is still called the *towngate*. GATE is, also, understood in the North in a more general sense; as, "gang your *gate*," go your way. "What *gate* are ye ganging?" what road are you going? "How many *gates* hae ye been?" how often have you gone, or how many journies have you taken? "To go *agatewards*," to accompany a short way.

"Schyr Eduuard, that was sa worthy
Tuk with him a gret company
And tuk his *gayt* till Galloway."—*The Bruce.*

"And thaune Reson rood faste
The right heighe *gate*,

As Conscience hym kened

Til thei come to the kyng."—*Piers Plowman*.

"T. & Z. Lee, to sel 16 *gale* of lime."—*Churchwardens' Accounts, &c.*

Nicholas', Newcastle, 1710.

GAUCY, fat and comely,—*North. V. Jamieson.*

GAUM, to comprehend, to understand, to distinguish, to consider. Mœ.-Got. *gaumgan*, percipere; or Teut. *gaum*, acutus.—GAUMLESS, silly, ignorant, vacant, stupid.

GAUP, to stare vacantly. "What are ye *gauping* at, ye gowk?" Dut. *gaopen*, to gape.

GAUVE, to stare about in a clownish manner, to look round with a strange, inquiring gaze, said of a young horse not used to the road. Germ. *gaffen*, adspectare. *V. Wachter*; and see GAVYSON, or GAWVISON.

GAVELLOCK (often pronounced GRAVLICK) a strong iron crow, or bar, used as a lever, chiefly by masons and quarrymen. Sax. *gaveloc*, catapulta. Su.-Got. *gafflak*, jaculi genus apud veteres Suegothos. *Ihre.*

GAVY, probably from GAUVE, an ungainly female, "of a strange *gait* and unco' manners."

GAVYSON, or GAWVISON, a simpleton, a gaping silly fellow—the son of a *gavy*.

GAWKY, *a.* awkward, stupid, foolish. See the substantive.

GAWKY, *s.* a vacant, staring, idiotical person. Swed. *gäck*, a fool, buffoon. Dan. *giek*. Germ. *geck*.

GAY, tolerable. "He's a *gay* decent man." "*Gay* luck." Also considerable. "A *gay* while," a considerable time. "A *gay* bit off," a good distance.—GAY, preceding some other word, is very common in Northumberland; as *gay* and fat, *gay* and strong, *gay* and soon. See GAIN.

"Last morning I was *gay* and early out."

Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd.

"Swa that I kan that raid *ga* rycht."—*The Bruce.*

GEAL, GEYAL, or GELL, to ache with cold, as the fingers do in frost; to crack with heat or frost. Green wood *geals* in the sun, and the earth, when it is rent or cracked with

heat, in very dry weather, is said to be *gelled* or *gealed*.
Isl. *geil*, fissura, raptura. The first sense may probably
be from *gelus*, cold.

GEAN, GREEN, the wild black cherry. *Prunus avium*. Fr.
guigne.

GEAR, *v.* to dress. "He's snugly *geared*," he is neatly
dressed.

GEAR, *s.* stock, property, or wealth of any kind. "A vast o'
gear." Sax. *geara*, provision, furniture.

"And for that nothing of hire olde *gers*
She schulde bring into his hous, he bad
That women shuld despoilen hire right there."

Chaucer—The Clerke's Tale.

"Thai delt amang theim that war ther
The King of Inglandis *ger*."—*The Bruce*.

GEARS, or GEERS, draught or cart horse trappings. In p.
340 of Lege's Mar., Lord Wharton applies it to war-horse
trapping. Chaucer also uses it in the sense of armour
generally.

"An hundred lordes had he with him there
All armed save hir hedes in all her *gere*."

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

GECK, *v.* to toss the head scornfully. Teut. *ghecken*, deridere.

"Dear Roger, if your Jenne *geck*,
And answer kindness wi' a slight,
Seem unconcerned at her neglect,
For women in a man delight."

Song in the Gentle Shepherd.

GECK, *s.* scorn, derision, contempt. "Dinna ye mak yor
geck o' me."—*Dur.*

"Quha cum uncalit, unserved suld sit,
Perhaps, Sir, sae may ye,
Gudeman, Gramercy for your *geck*,
Quod Hope, and lowly louts."

The Cherrie and Slae.

GED, a name for the pike in the Northern parts of Northum-
berland. Isl. *gaedda*. Dan. *gedde*. Swed. *gådda*.

GEZ (pronounced hard), an affront, stubbornness. "She

teuk the *gee*,"—she became pettish and unmanageable—she went off at a tangent. A friend, conversant with the language, thinks it probable that this word is the prefix *ge*, of some Saxon descendant of *opiniâtreté*, thus used in abbreviation. Dr. Jamieson, however, refers to Isl. *geigr*, *geig*, offense, pernicies.

GEEAVLE, or GAVEL, the gable end of a house or building. Su.-Got. *gafvol*. Isl. *gafl*.

GEERS, an erection of upright props and cross planks for the support of the roof of a coal mine.

GELD, to deprive any thing *male* or *female* of the power of procreation by the operation of the knife. This is its old meaning, and is so used by Shakspeare in the Winter's Tale, when Antigonus threatens his three daughters. But there is another sense of the word; as, a *geld* cow, a *geld* ewe; by no means implying that the animals have been spayed, but simply that they are not with young. A *gelt* pair of partridges or grouse, are birds which have no brood. Germ. *gelte*, sterile, barren—*gelte kuh*, a cow not with calf.

GELD, to crack; as green wood is apt to do. See GEAL.

GELD, a tax or imposition; a pure Saxon word, still retained in *nout-geld*, or *neat-geld*, the rate paid for the agistment of cattle.

GEORDIE, George—a very common name among the pitmen. "How! *Geordie* man! how is't?" The pitmen have given the name of *Geordie* to Mr. George Stephenson's lamp in contra-distinction to the *Davy*, or Sir Humphrey Davy's Lamp.

GESLIN, or GESLING, a gosling. Su.-Got. *gaasling*. Sc. *gaislin*. To make the gosling leave the shell, at hatching time, the farmer's wife burns an old shoe, by way of a charm.

GESLIN, the beautiful early blossom of the willow—appearing about the same time as the *geslin*, or young goose. It is fabled that these blossoms, falling into a river, become goslings.

GETTEN, for got ; LETTEN, for let ; STRUCKEN, for struck ;—are still common in Northumberland, according to the old form.

GEW-GAW, a jew's harp, the Scotch trump. Swed. *giga*. Taylor, the Water Poet, says, that he knew a great man expert upon this instrument.

GIBB, a hook.—GIBBON, GIBBY, GIBBY-STICK, a walking stick with a hook, or the top bent down for a handle ; a nut hook. Lat. *gibbus*, convexly crooked.

GIB-FISH, the milt of the salmon. See some curious information concerning it in the North Country Angler, p. 99 & seq.

GIBLETS, "the parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted," Todd's John. Experienced restaurateurs, however, inform me that it is the inside as well. Old Fr. *gibelles*. But see Thompson. In Newcastle they call what is taken from one goose a *pair of giblets*. At Christmas, hardly any person, however poor, is without a *giblet pie*.

GIBRALTAR-ROCK, veined sweetmeat—sold in lumps resembling a rock. It is also known in Scotland ; and had its origin from the *Rock of Gibraltar*, immediately after that place was so successfully defended by General Eliot, against the combined forces of France and Spain. Both English and Scots have a singular predilection for naming things after great events or great men.

GIE, the Northern form of give. V. Jamieson, vo. *gif*.

GIF, if. A pure Saxon word ; still retained in our Northern language. H. Tooke says, it is the imperative of the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon verb *gifan* ; but see Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, art. *Gif*.

GIFF-GAFF, interchange of discourse—mutual donation and reception. Hence, the proverb, "*Giff-gaff* makes good fellowship."

GIFTS, white specks on the finger nails—presages of felicity, not always realized. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq., vol. II., p. 639.

GIG, a long, slender, light pleasure boat used on the Tyne.

GIGLOT, a giddy, laughing girl. Shakspeare, after Chaucer, has it in a worse sense—a wanton wench. This latter meaning is supported by Sax. *geagle*, lascivus.

GIGOT, or JIGOT, a joint of mutton—part of the leg. Fr. *gigot*.

GILDER, GILBERT, a snare, made of horse hair or small wire, for catching birds. Swed. *giller*, gin, snare. See Bewick's cut of the Tawny Bunting. *Gilour*, for deceiver, occurs in Chaucer.

“A *gilour* shal himself begiled be.”—*The Reeve's Tale*.

GILL (pronounced hard), a small glen, or dell, properly a narrow valley with steep and rocky banks on each side, and with a stream of water running through it. Isl. *gil*, hiatus montium, fissura montis. The term is often found as a local designation in the North of England.

GILLABER, to chatter nonsense. “What are you *gillabering* about?” a true old Northumbrian expression. Pronounced in Durham, *gelatover*. Germ. *gelächter*, laughter, has been suggested to me as a probable etymon.

GILSE, GILSER, a species of salmon. Said to be one not fully grown. In the history of the salmon, we have yet much to learn.

GILSE, a spring, occasionally appearing in fields, but afterwards closing up.

GILT, a spayed pig. See GELD; also, Jam. Supp., *galt*.

GIMELL, or GIMMAL, a double tree; so called by woodmen. Lat. *gemellus*, double, twins. The *gimmel*-ring will occur to the antiquarian reader.

GIMLICK, a gimlet—said to be the invention of Dædalus.—GIMLICK-EYE, a squint, vulgo, *cock-eye*—probably from being *a-twist*.

GIMMER, a female sheep from the first to the second shearing. Su.-Got. *gimmer*, ovicula, quæ primum enititur. Thre.—GELT-GIMMER, a barren ewe.—GIMMER-LAMB, a ewe lamb.

GIMMER, a contemptuous term for a woman among the lower orders in Newcastle. Q. Dut. *gemalen*, a wife?

GIMP, or JIMP, neat, handsome, slim in person, elegant of shape. Welch. *gymp*, pretty.

"O then bespack his dochter deir,
She was baith *jimp* and sma:
O row me in a pair o' sheets,
And tou me o'er the wa."—*Ballad of Adam O'Gordon*.

GIN (pronounced hard), if. V. Ray, and Tooke. *O gin*, is an expression of great admiration in Scotland.

"*Gin* a body meet a body,
Ganging to the well;
Gin a body kias a body,
Should a body tell?"
North. version of, Coming through the Rye.

"*O gin* my love were yon red rose,
That grows upon the castle wa',
And I mysel' a drap o' dew,
Into her bonnie breast to fa'!"—*Scottish Ballad*.

GIRD, a fit; as, "a *gird* of laughter."

GIRD, GURD, a hoop. Sax. *gyrdel*, cingulum.

GIRDLE, a circular iron plate, with a bow handle, on which thin and broad cakes of bread are baked. Sax. *gyrdel*. Su.-Got. *grissel*. V. Ihre. In more simple times a slate, called a back-stane, was used for the purpose; and in Yorkshire they still have a *girdle stone* for baking their oaten cakes upon.

GIRDLE-CAKE, thin household bread baked on a *girdle*. The *lagana* of the ancient Welsh. V. Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin, by Sir R. C. Hoare, vol. II., p. 293, and note.

GIRN, the Northern word for *grin*; and so given in our old dictionaries.

"Sic *gyrning*, grayning; and sa gret
A noyis, as thai gan othyr beitt."—*The Bruos*.

"The dell sat *girting* i' the neuk."—*Ballad of Crookie Den*.

GIRNIGAW, the cavity of the mouth. *Gaumen* is German for the palate or roof of the mouth—probably, therefore, *girn* and *gaum*—*girling* so as to show it. A lady has favoured

me with the following Northumbrian riddle—solution,
eating a sloe.

“Black'm, saut'm, rough'm, glower'm, saw,
Click'm, gatt'm, flang'm into *girnigaw*.”

GIRT, the vulgar orthography of *great*. “*Girt* and small.”

GISSY, the call of pigs to their meat.

GISE, manner, fashion, practice.

“And to the ladies he restored again
The bodies of their housbondes that were slain,
To don the obseques, as was tho the *gise*.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

“Therefore my dier brother devyse
To find sum toy of the new *gyse*.”—*Lyndsay*.

GISTING, the pasturage of cattle, which, in some places, is called *gisement*; the tythe due for the profit made by such gisting, where neither the land nor the cattle otherwise pay any thing—*agistment*. The word may be referred to old Fr. *giste*, demeure, habitation, endroit ou l'on couche. *V. Roquefort*.

GIVE, to beat, to punish. “My sangs, I'll *give* it you.”

GIVE, to yield; as the frost does when it thaws.

GIVE OWER, GIVE OWER NOW, the *ha' done* of the North.

GIZEN, to open, to crack, to pine. An empty cask exposed to the sun is liable to gizen. Isl. *gisinn*, hiulus.

GIZZERN, the gizzard. The old mode of spelling. Fr. *gesier*.

GLAID, or GLED, smooth, easy in motion. *V. Jamieson, glad*.

GLAKY, giddy, unsteady, frolicsome. Sc. *glakit*.

GLAVE, smooth. Lat. *glaber*. Hence, *glavering*, an old word for flattering.

GLAVER, or GLAIVER, to talk foolishly or heedlessly. Germ. *klaffen*, to chatter, to prate, to babble.

GLAZENER, a glazier. Very common among the vulgar. The Dutch say *glazemaker*.

GLEAD, a kite—the fork-tailed falcon; one of the finest native birds we possess. *Falco milvus*. Linn. Sax. *glida*. Su.-Got. *glada*, milvus. Sc. *gled*.

“Kites and buzzards sail round in circles with wings expanded

and actionless; and it is from their *gliding* manner that the former are still called in the North of England *gleads*, from the Saxon verb *glidan*, to glide."

White's Natural History of Selborne.

"The sary *gled* quhisallis with mony ane pew,
Quarby the day was dawing welk I knew."

Gavin Douglas.

GLEDE, GLEED, a coal in a state of strong heat. Sax. *gled*.

"Ther saw I first the dirke imagining
Of felonie, and all the compassing;
The cruel ire, red as any *gled*."

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

GLEE, GLEY, GLEAD, to squint. V. Ray. The sobriquet of "*Gley'd* Argyll" was given to a celebrated Scottish Marquess—from his having a squint or cast in his eyes. Our good friends in the North are remarkable for describing persons from their infirmities or failings.

"There's a time to *glee* and a time to leek even."—Prov.

GLEEK, to deceive or beguile. In this sense is to be read the expression from Shakspeare, "I can *gleek* upon occasion," misinterpreted by Hanmer and Pope, to joke, or scoff; and given as an example, in Todd's Johnson, under "to sneer," to gihe, to droll upon. Mr. Lambe, on this passage, sensibly remarks, that "a fool may utter rustic jokes or scoffs; but it requires some small share of art or wisdom, to beguile or deceive." The word seems analogous to Germ. *gleichen*, to counterfeit.

GLEE, v. to glance, or rather to look sharp.—GLEE, a. quick, clever, adroit, knowing, skilful, by means of any of the senses. Isl. *glöggr*, acutus, perspectus. Germ. *klug*, sage.

"For *glee's* the glance which lovers steal."—*Old Song.*

GLEE, slippery; smooth, so as to be easily moved. It is also used in the sense of voluble—glib.

GLEN, a narrow valley, a depression between hills. Sax. *glen*, *glene*. Welsh, *glyn*; and so written in Domesday. Gael. *gleann*.

GLENT, *v.* to look aside, to glance, to peep, to sparkle. Isl. *glenna*, pandere.

GLENT, *s.* an indistinct or oblique view, a glance, a glimpse.

GLENTERS, stones placed near gate posts to keep cart wheels off.

GLIFF, a slight or transient view, a glimpse, a fright. Isl. *glia*, to shine. "Eh! what a *gliff* I'd gotten in the *kirk garth*, the *neet* now!"

GLIME, to glance slyly, to look out at the corner of an eye.

GLINT, *v.* to glance, to shine a little.—GLINT, *s.* a glance.

"On Minto-crag the moonbeams *glint*
Where Burnhill hew'd his bed of flint."

Lay of Last Minstrel, Canto I. xxvii.

GLISK, a faint view, a transient light, a glimpse. Isl. *gliss*, nitor.

GLOAMING, twilight at morning or evening. Sax. *glomung*, *glommung*, crepusculum. *V.* Lye.

GLOPPEN, to startle, to surprise, to astonish. Isl. *glopr*, stultus, is supposed by Mr. Todd, and others, to be the origin; but is not Germ. *glupen*, to behold or regard one with a malicious mien, more nearly allied?—GLOPPENED, astonished, frightened.

GLORE, mire, filth of any kind in a wet state. A woman once giving evidence at the Newcastle Assizes, told the counsel that she saw the prisoner throw a handful of *glore* at another person. She explained the expression by saying, it was a handful of *clarts*.

GLOUT, to look sullen, to pout. Still in use in the North.

GLOWER, *v.* to gaze or stare with dilated eyes. Teut. *gluy-eren*, to look askint.—GLOWER, *s.* a broad impudent stare.

GLUMPS, sulkiness. Chaucer has *glombe*, and Skelton *glum*.—GLUMPY, sullen or sour looking. Allied to this is GLOUF-ING, remaining silent or stupid.

GOAF, the space remaining in a coal mine after the removal of the coal. Probably from Sax. *cofe*, a cave, an inner room.

GOB, the mouth—a quantity, a lump, a mouthful.

GOB-STICK, a spoon. This word would seem to imply a vulgar origin; but I suspect it is legitimately to be derived from Gothic *gaepstock*. V. Kennett's Gloss. vo. *gappe*.

GOB-AND-GUTS LIKE A YOUNG CRAW, a low burlesque expression, dealt out to ignorant people, too fond of talking; and applied to children who are always eating. Of the same kind is, NO GUTS IN YOUR BRAINS—gross stupidity—unable to digest an idea. The Germans have a similar colloquial phrase, *er hat keine grütze im kopfe*.

GOBBET, a lump of meat—that which may be put into the *gob* or mouth.

GOD'S PENNY, an old, and still current expression for an earnest penny. The silver penny, or fine, paid by the tenant to the lord, on admittance, as well as upon descent or alienation.

GOD'S WUNS. A profane oath much in use amongst the peasantry. In an earlier age, such oaths were used by the most polite without a consciousness of impropriety.

“She grew ynto a grate rage, begynnynge with *God's Wunds*, that she wolde set you by the feete, and send another yn your place, if you delyed with her thus.”

Letter from Sir Robt. Carey to Lord Hunsdon.

GOFF, a foolish clown. Skinner gives *gofyshe* as an old word equivalent to *stultus*, *fatuus*. I may add, from Cotgrave, old Fr. *goffe*, dull, doltish, blockish.

GOGGLES, a disease in sheep. When affected, the animal shows signs of giddiness, swelling of the eyes, and hanging of the head. From the time of being first seized it grows weaker and weaker, and generally dies in a week or ten days.

GOKE, or GOWK, the core of an apple, the yolk of an egg—the inner part of any thing.

GOLDSPINK, the goldfinch. *Fringilla carduelis*. Teut. *gowd-vincke*.

“With gallant *goldspinks* gay.”—*The Cherry and Slae*.

GOLF OF WIND, a strong current of wind.

GOLL, to blow with violence, to threaten in a kind of *howl*.

"How the wind *golls* against the windows." Isl. *gola*, ululare. *See* GOWL.

GOLLAN, GOWLAN, GOWAN, a yellow flower, the daisy, common in moist meadows—a *golden one*.

GOLLAR, GOLLER, *v.* to shout, to speak in a boisterous or menacing manner, to storm. Germ. *grollen*, to murmur.

Ital. *gola*—in the phrase, *gridare quanto se n'ha nella gola*, to cry out very loud.

GOLLAR, GOLLER, *s.* the bluster of an enraged or dissatisfied person—the snarl or growl of a dog.

GONEILL, or GONNERIL, a half-wit, a dunce. *V.* Jam. *gomrell*.

GONNERHEAD, a stupid person, a dunce. *See* GONEILL.

GOODLIKE, well favoured. My friend, Mr. Taylor, suspects it is classical, though not in Todd's Johnson. It is common in the North, and is certainly a good word.

GOODLIKE-NOUGHT, good in appearance only. "There's many a *goodlike nought* in the world."

GOOD-DEN, the wish of good-evening, a salutation.

GOODMAN, the husband or master of the house. *Sc.* *gudeman*.

—GOODWOMAN, the wife or mistress.

GOODMOTHER, a mother-in-law.

GOODSON, a son-in-law. GOODSISTER, GOODFATHER, are all used in the same way.

GOR, red grouse.

GOR, GORE, dirt—any thing rotten or decayed. Pure Saxon.

GORBIT, GORBIN, an unfledged bird.—RAW GORBIT, or GORBIN, applied, as a term of contempt, to a forward pert young lad.

GORCOCK, the red grouse, or moor cock. *Tetrao Scoticus*. Latham. This kind of game is plentiful in the elevated heathy parts of the northern counties of England, as well as in the Highlands of Scotland.

GOSSAMER, "down of plants, cobwebs, or rather vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground, in warm weather."

Craven Glossary ; where there is an excellent, though not altogether satisfactory, article on the etymon of a word that has been so very puzzling to lexicographers.

GOTHAM, a cant name for the "famous old town" of Newcastle, and other places, containing a considerable proportion of inhabitants not endowed with "absolute wisdom."

Barb. Lat. *gotticus*, with the Romans, was a *Goth* and a simpleton. V. Thomson.

"Had we the *Gotham* policy and luck to hedge in the water as they did the cuckoo."—*Cleveland revived*, 3d Edit. 1663.

GOTHERLY, kind, sociable. "The ewe is *gottherley* with its lamb."

GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON, goat's beard. *Tragopogon pratense*.

This is one of those plants which, by an invariable law of nature, performs its constant *vigilia*, by closing its leaves about noon. Hence its popular name.

GOWD, GOWDY, wanton ; also, a toy or play-thing. V. Todd's Johnson, *gaud*.

GOWDER, the name of a rock in Swindale and another in Bor-rowdale. The term is obscene, and places bearing it have it from foxes copulating there. Hence the name of Gowdy-chare, in Newcastle ; once the abode of prostitutes.

GOWK, the cuckoo. Sax. *gœc*, cuculus. Su.-Got. *goek*. *Metaphorically*, a fool or simpleton. Swed. *gåck*. Teut. *gheck*, stultus. *Goky*, in both senses, occurs in Piers Plowman. In some parts of Yorkshire, it is *cowk*, in the same acceptance. A *grindle cowk*, is a worn down grindstone, sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor.

"Ye're a *gowk* if ye don't know that the lads o' Tyneside
Are the Jacks that myek famish wor Navy."

Song, —Canny Newcassel.

GOWK'S-ERRAND, a fool's errand. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. I., p. 123.

GOWK-SPIT, or CUCKOO-SPIT, white frothy matter, seen on certain plants in the spring—coincident with the appearance of the cuckoo—containing the froth worm. *Tettigonia*

spumaria. So called from an ancient belief that it is the *spittle* of the *gowl*, or *cuckoo*. V. Moor, p. 369-70.

GOWL, to cry sulkily. Gowlings, sobbing, crying. To threaten, to storm and scold. To sound fitfully and hollow, like north wind. See GOLL.

GOWPEN, the hollow of a hand formed to receive any thing—a handful.—GOWPEN-FULL, is also used in the latter sense. Isl. *gaupn*. Su.-Got. *goepn*, manus concava.

GOWPENS, both hands held together in form of a round vessel. "Gold in *gowpens*"—as much gold as both hands united can hold.

GOWSTY, dreary, frightful, ghastly, *ghostly*. It is frequently used as signifying dismal or uncomfortable, and so applied to a dwelling-house without ceiling, &c. "What a *gowsty* hole he lives in." Sc. *gousty*, gusty.

"Cald, mirk and *gousty* is the nicht."

Jamieson's Popular Ballads.

GOWSTY, windy, stormy. In this sense we may refer to Isl. *giostr*, ventus frigidus.

GRACEWIFE, an old provincial name for a midwife; still retained by the vulgar. Allied to French, *grosse femme*.

GRADELY, decently, orderly. Sax. *grad*, *grade*, ordo. Rather, my friend, Mr. Turner, says, from Sax. *geradlic*, upright. *Gradely*, in Lancashire, he observes, is an adjective signifying every thing respectable. The Lancashire people say, our *canny* is nothing to it.

GRAFF, a grave. Sax. *græf*. Low Dut. *graf*. In many parts of Northumberland they call a grave a *graff*. To *break a graff*, is to dig a grave; thus,—they are "breaking the ground."

GRAILLING, a slight fall of hail which barely covers the ground.

GRAIN, a branch; properly that which is grown. Hence, corn (generally)—hence, also, a branch (locally)—whence, by association, the grains or branches of a fork. The *grain* of the wood, the growing—the direction in which it grows. Su.-Got. *gren*, remus.

GRAIN, GRANE, to groan. Sax. *granian*, gemere, lamentari.
 GRAITH, *v.* to clothe, or furnish with any thing suitable. Sax.
gerædian.—GRAITH, *s.* the trapping of a horse.

"His modyr *gratht* hir in pilgrame weed."

GRAITHING, clothing—any furnishing or equipment. Sax.
geræde.

GRANDY, GRANNY, grandmother. Old Eng. *grannam*. Sc.
grannie.

GRANGE, a barn, or granary. Originally, and strictly, the
 store-house for corn belonging to the lord of the manor, or
 to a monastery. Fr. *grange*. Law Lat. *grangia*, from
granum. It enters largely into the names of places in
 Northumberland.

"For he is wont for timber for to go,
 And dwellen at the Grange a day or two."

Chaucer,—*The Miller's Tale*.

GRANKY, complaining—neither well nor ill. See CRANKY.

GRAPE, *v.* to feel. Sax. *grapian*. See an amusing article in
 Moor, *vo. grope*.—York. *gripe*. Sc. *graip*.

"Sirs, I sall schaw you, for my wage
 My pardons, and my pilgrimage,
 Quhilk ye sall see and *grope*."

Lyndsay's *Three Estattes*.

GRAPE, *s.* a fork with three or more prongs in the shape of a
 spade or shovel, for filling rough dung. Su.-Got. *grepe*,
 tridens. Sc. *graip*. It is the Saxon *myzforc*, and classical
 trident.

GRASSMEN, officers of great antiquity in the borough of Gates-
 head, whose duty was to look after the herbage or grass.
 Since 1814, when the fields were inclosed, they have been
 discontinued.

GRAVE, to dig, to dig up ground with a spade. *V. Watson*.

GREAT (often pronounced GREET), intimate, familiar. Sc.
grit. This word, which now appears very vulgar, was used
 by the most polite in the time of Elizabeth. See Fuller's

Worthies, Derbyshire, Edit. Nichols, p. 259. Blount's Letters to Pope.

GREE, *v.* to agree, to live in amity. Old Fr. *greer*. "Law's costly; tak a pint and *gree*."

GREE, *s.* pre-eminence, superiority. Old Fr. *gre*. "To bear the *gree*," to be victorious, to gain the prize.

GREEDY-GUT, a voracious eater. Dan. *graadig*, greedy, gluttonous, voracious. The double *aa* in Danish, sounds like *o*.

GREEDY-HOUNDS, hungry persons—having, as it were, the canine appetite.

GREEN-BONE, the gar-fish, or needle-fish; taken on the coast of Northumberland. The colour is of a greenish yellow, mottled and variegated in a peculiar manner. It is commonly regarded with aversion, and is seldom, if ever, used as food. The bones are green; hence, no doubt, the name.

GREENEY, the green grosbeak. *Le Verdier*. Buffon.

GREES, stairs or steps. *V.* Ray; and Todd's John. *gree*, third sense.

GREET, to cry, to weep aloud.—GREETING, weeping.—GRAT, wept. Sax. *grædan*, clamare, flere. Dan. *græde*, to weep, to cry. Swed. *gråta*, to weep; *gret*, wept.

"Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee greet?"
Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.

"And then gan Gloton *greets*,
And gret doel to make."—*Piers Plowman.*

"At leve takyng the ladyis *gret*,
And mak thar face with teris wet."—*The Bruce.*

"The kinge's hart haiff thai fundyn thar
And ar towart thair innys gane
And that halm with thaim haf thai tane
With *gretynge*, and with iwill cher."—*Id.*

GREY-BEARD, a stone jar, or earthen jug. Thomson derives it from Ital. *ghiara brocca*; but it is a fact not undeserving of notice, that the jugs in common use, two centuries ago, were distinguished by a face with a very long dependent beard.

GREY-GATE, strange, in a bad sense, as, "he has gane a *grey-gate*." Is it from Fr. *gré*, wilful?

GREY-HEN, a large stone bottle. Often used on the borders for holding such "flattering unction" as is never meant to see the face of the exciseman. Fr. *bouteille de grès*, a stone bottle. In Scotland it is called a *tappit hen*.

GREY-HEN, the female of the black-cock. Also the name of a certain description of pear.

GREY-LINNET, the common linnet. *Fringilla canabina*.

GREY-STONES, coarse mill stones, for common meal—from the colour of the free stone; in opposition to the BLUE-STONES, for finer meal, made of the whinstone. The one kind bruises the grain more into flakes; the other grinds it more into small powder.

GRIME, to mark or daub with soot. This is the only proper meaning of this Shakspearian word.—GRIMY, sooty.—GRIMING, is, however, sometimes used, by antithesis, for a slight cover of snow. In the latter sense it has been hinted to me, since the publication of the last edition, that the word is a corruption of *creaming*, as a slight cover of snow is sometimes called. In pit language it is a small and thin layer of bad coal.

GRIP, to grasp fast by the hand. Sax. *gripan*, to gripe. Swed. *gripa*, to catch, to seize, to lay hold of.

GRIP, or GROOP, the space where the dung lies in a cow-house, having double rows of stalls; that is, the opening or hollow between them. Also a small ditch, or open drain in a field. The *Javel Group*, the name of a lane in the Close, Newcastle, was so called from Sax. *gavel*, a toll or tribute, and Sax. *groepe*, a trench or sink; in Tuet. *grippe*, *groepe*, sulcus. Toll, up to a late period, was taken on the Javel Group.

GRIPPY, mean, avaricious, hardly honest. Sax. *gripend*, rapiens, catching, *griping*.

GRIT, great, ancient, but very common.

GROANING, a mother's pangs in the "trying hour"—the *crying out*.

GROANING-CAKE, the cake provided in expectation of an increase in a family. It seems from time immemorial to have been viewed as an object of superstition, and persons have been known to keep a piece for many years.

GROANING-CHAIR, the chair in which the matron sits to receive visits of congratulation. This is, as a writer in the *Gent. Mag.* observes, "a kind of *female ovation* due to every good woman who goes through such imminent perils in the service of her country." Formerly the lady was placed in a *groaning chair* to assist parturition. It is still, I am told, so used on the continent; and is called in Danish *forl  sning stool*, delivery chair. It is figured in Cowenius' "*Orbis sensualium pictus*."

GROANING-CHEESE, or the **SICK WIFE'S CHEESE**, a large cheese provided on the same occasion as the cake. I understand a slice of the first cut laid under the pillow, enables young damsels to dream of their lovers, particularly if previously tossed in a certain nameless part of the midwife's apparel. In all cases it must be pierced with three pins, taken from the child's pincushion. There was a time, my old nurse informed me, when children were drawn through a hole cut in the groaning-cheese, on the day they were christened.

GROATS, the kernels of oats, divested of the inner and outer husk, but unground; also oatmeal. Sax. *grut*, grout. *Groats* were formerly much used in the North of England; especially in the composition of black puddings. Hence, the proverb, "blood without *groats* is nothing;" meaning that family without fortune is of no consequence. A street in Newcastle—the ancient and accustomed place for the sale of meal and groats—is still called the *Groat-market*.

GROBBLE, to make holes. Germ. *gr  blein*, a little hole.

GROIN, **GRUIN**, the snout of a pig. Fr. *groin*. Among the vulgar the word is applied to the nose.

"O good God! ye women that ben of gret beantee, remember you on the proverb of Solomon, that likeneth a faire woman, that is

a fool of hire body, to a ring of gold that is worne in the *groins* of a sowe."—*Chaucer, —The Person's Tale.*

GROOVE, a lead mine. Lead mines are generally worked by a groove or level.

GROSER, GROZER, a gooseberry. Fr. *grosaille*. Lat. *grossula*. **GROUNGE**, to growl, as a dog.

GROVES, the refuse of tallow, made into thick cakes and used as food for dogs. It is *graves* in the South.

GROW, or **GRAUE**, to be troubled.—**GROWZE**, to be chill before an ague fit, to shudder. Su.-Got. *grufwa*, horrors. Dan. *grue*, fright, trembling.

GRUMPHY, GRUMPY, sour, ill-natured, out of humour.—**GRUMFHEY**, is also a name for a pig—adopted from *grunting*.

GRUMPHY, a species of jostling among school-boys, in endeavouring to hide any thing which one takes from another.

GRUND, the Northern form of *ground*. It is the same in the ancient Gothic, Danish, and Swedish languages.

GUEST, a ghost, or spectre. Sax. *gast, gaast*. The streets of Newcastle, according to an old tradition, were haunted by a nightly *guest*, assuming the shape of a dog, calf, or pig, to the no small terror of those who were afraid of such apparitions. The most laughable and mischievous gambols are represented to have been performed in the neighbourhood of the old "Dog-loup-stairs."

GUESTING, an hospitable welcome—a warm reception. Isl. *gisting*, hospitum. Sc. *gesning, gastning*.

GUISEERS, persons who dance in masks, or with their faces blackened, or discoloured, and in rustic disguises; a custom of great antiquity. Teut. *guyse-setter, sannio*. Sc. *gyyards*. These *guisers* are still to be seen, especially at the *mell-suppers*, given at harvest home, though their numbers have considerably diminished of late years.

GULLY, a large sharp knife used in farm-houses, principally to cut bread, cheese, &c., for the family; also by butchers

in killing sheep. Perhaps, originally a butcher's knife, for the *gullet*. Another meaning of GULLY—a ditch, or hollow—has been pointed out to me by several literary friends; but in this sense the word is not unknown in our lexicography, and is well authorised.

GULLION, a mean wretch. *V. Jam. Supp.* It is also a term for a drunkard. The fable of the thirsty ghost of Gullion drinking the river Acheron dry, is told with considerable humour in one of Bishop Hall's Satires.

GUMSHON, GUMPTION, common sense, combined with energy; shrewd intelligence; a superior understanding. A writer in the *Gent. Mag.* in reviewing Mr. Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, calls this a slang word. On the contrary, it is an excellent word, of high antiquity—referred by Dr. Jamieson to *Mæ.-Got. gæum-jan*, percipere.

GY-CARLING, a sort of mischievous elf. It was formerly a common instruction, on the Borders, that on Carling Sunday a person must eat carlings till he was so full that the *gy-carling* could not get a "grip of his waim." See a curious article on the word in Jamieson, *vo. Gyre-Carling*.

G'YET, a common pronunciation of GATE; which *see*.

GYLE-FAT, a wort tub in which liquor ferments. *Dut. gyl-kusp.*

"Ane cartill quene, ane laidlle lurdane
Of strang wesche shio will tak ane Jurdane
And settis in the *gyle fat*."

Lyndsay's Three Estattes.

H.

HACK, a strong two-toothed pick-axe, or hoe, much used in agriculture. *Dan. hakke*, a mattock. *Hachia* occurs in old Latin instruments, in the sense of an axe. The ancient Saxon weapon—with which the British chiefs were murdered by the command of Hengist—was called *handeate*.

HACKSTRAD, the row or line of bricks by which a brick garth is divided into flats.

HACKED; chapped, or chopped; said of frost-bitten hands.

HAD, HAUD, hold. Sc. *hald*. "*Had* your tongue"—be silent. "Tack *haud*"—take hold.

HAD AWAY! HAUD AWAY? go away—*hold on your way*—a term of encouragement, peculiar, I believe, to the North.

HADÉ, or HAGUE, the inclination of a dike with the seam in a coal pit; by it the character of a "trouble" is determined, whether a dipper or riser. "She *hagues* sare to the south."

HADFASH, HAUDFASH, plague, trouble. "Sic a *hadfash*."

HADFITS, the temples. Ruddiman considers it merely as *half head*.

—"Euer in ane his bos helme rang and soundit
Clynkand about his *halfette* with ane din."

Douglas' Æneid.

HAFFLE, to waver, to speak unintelligibly, to prevaricate.

Dut. *hakkelen*, to falter.—HAFFLING, confused talk.

HAG, *v.* to cut or *hack*.—*Cumb.* and part of *York*.—HAG, *s.* a cutting of copse wood. Swed. *hygge*, felling of trees.

HAG, a wood—generally one into which cattle are admitted.

HAG, a sink or mire in mosses—any broken ground in a bog.

Dr. Jamieson properly refers to the act of *cutting*.

HAG, a white mist; something similar to DAG; which *see*.

HAGBERRY, HECKBERRY, the beautiful flowering shrub—the bird-cherry. *Prunus padus*. Swed. *haggeblår*.

HAGGAR-MAKER'S SHOP, a cant name for a public-house.

HAGGIS, or (as generally pronounced) HAGGISH, a North country dish—the national olio of Scotland; for a commendation and history of which *see* Dr. Hunter's *Culina Famulatrix Medicinæ*. *See*, also, Burns' address To a Haggis; and Jam. Supp. *vo. haggies*. It was, till lately, a common custom among the peasantry in the North of England, to have this fare to breakfast every Christmas-day; and some part of the family sat up all night to have it ready at an early hour. It is now used to dinner on the same day. Directions for the preparation of this "great chieftain of the pudding race," are given in Meg

Doda' amusing institute of the culinary art, 4th edition, p. 360.

"They (the northern free-booters) sent me word that I was like the first puff of a *haggle*, hottest at the first."—*Carey's Memoirs*.

HAGGISH, an opprobrious epithet, applied to a lumpish, unwieldy person.

HAGMENA, the same as HOGMENA; which *see*.

HAG-WORM, the common snake—from the place in which it is generally found. *Coluber natrix*.

HAIN, to save, to preserve; as, haining wood; haining land; haining a new suit of clothes. *See* an ingenious, and yet satisfactory, etymon in Jamieson.

HAUNCH, *v.* to throw a stone underhanded, or by striking the arm against the haunch.

HAUNCH, the haunch; and we still have *henchman*, an attendant, whom the Scotch call a *flontie*, that is, a person attending à *flanc*.

HAIR, a small quantity of anything, as "a *hair* of salt," "a *hair* of meal."

HAKE, to loiter, to lounge, to sneak. Germ. *haken*, a hook—clinging to present objects? Thus we say of a loiterer, that he *hangs* about.

HALFERS! an exclamation among children, viewed as entitling the person making it to half, or half the value, of any thing found by his companion. If, however, the finder be quick, he exclaims "no halfers—findee keepee, lossee seekee," which destroys the claim, and gives him the sole right to the property.

"And he who sees you stoop to th' ground,
Cries *halves*! to ev'ry thing you've found."

Savage,—Horace to Scæva imitated.

HALF-MARROW, a middle-sized lad; two such being required in a coal pit, to *put* a corf of coals equal to a man.

HALF-ROCKED-INNOCENT, a fool—supposed to arise from having been only *half-rocked* in the cradle when an infant.

HALLABALOO, HILLERBALOO, a noise, an uproar, a clamour. A friend suggests a curious derivation—*hilloo-baw!-you!*

HALLAN, a name given to the fry of the coal fish, or coalsay, when about five inches in length.

HALLE E'EN, OR HALLOWEEN, *All Hallow Even*, the vigil of All Saints' Day, on which it is customary with young people in the North of England to dip for apples floating in water, or to catch at them when stuck upon one end of a hanging beam, at the other extremity of which is fixed a lighted candle, and that with their mouths only, their hands being tied behind their backs. This sport produces much unsuccessful and ludicrous stretching of the jaws. *V. Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, Vol. I., p. 300.

HALLEN, HALLAN, OR HOLLIN, a partition or screen between the door and the fire place, frequently made of wicker work and plastered with clay, extending from the front door of a cottage to within the width of a door of the back wall. Against this *hallen* it was common for the cow to stand. Germ. *hehlen*, to conceal.

HALLEN-DROP, a black sooty lye, arising in moist weather from joints of meat hung up to dry in the chimney, for winter's use.—*West*.

HALLEN-SHAKER, a sturdy beggar, one who stands *ahint* the *hallen* to excite charity.

"Right scornfully she answer'd him,
Begone you *hallan-shaker*."

Sing, — Müggel's Ländler.

HALLION, a common term of reproach—a reprobate.

HALMOT-COURT, the court of a copyhold manor. It was that court among the Saxons, which we now call a court baron; and the etymology is from the *meeting* of the tenants in one *hall* or manor—Sax. *heall*, aula, and *gemote*, conventus. The name is still kept up in the county of Durham, in the Bishop's manors. Writers have sometimes mistaken this court for the *Halymote*, or holy or ecclesiastical court; nor ought the reader to confound these copyholders with the

Halwegersfolk or *holy work people*, who enjoyed their lands by the tenure of repairing or defending a church or sepulchre. Such, in particular, were those within the bishopric of Durham, who were under an obligation to protect and defend the corpse of St. Cuthbert, and who claimed for such pious labour the privilege of not being obliged to go out of the diocese, either by the King or by the Bishop, in defence of the kingdom at large against their will. See Surtees' Hist. Dur., Vol. I., pp. ix., xv., xvi., where there are some interesting documents on the subject.

HALOW, shy, bashful, scrupulous.—*Lanc.* F. Todd's John.

HAME, home. A pure old word, from Sax. *ham*, used for a place of dwelling, or a village, or town.

"Hame, hame, hame! O hame wad I be!

O hame, hame, hame, to my ain countrie."—*Scottish Song.*

HAMMER, *v. n.* to stammer, to hesitate in speaking.

HAMMER-AXE, an implement having a hammer on one side of the handle and an axe on the other.

HAMMIE, a simpleton, a coward. A cock that will not fight is called a *hammie*.

HAMSHACLE, to fasten the head of an animal to one of its *hams*, or forelegs. Vicious cows and oxen are often so tied, especially when driven to slaughter.

HAN, for have, in the plural. This old contraction of *haven* is not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

"And certes, lord, to abiden your presence
Here in this temple of the goddessse Clemence
We *han* been waiting all this fourteenight;
Now helpe us, lord, sin it lieth in thy might."

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale.*

HANGLE, a great many. See HANTLE.

HANDY, a small wooden vessel of a cylindrical form, made of staves hooped together, one of them being of greater length than the others, and serving for a handle. Called elsewhere a *piggin*.

HANGEREL, a stick in a butcher' shop on which to *hang* an ox by the hind legs.

HANGMENT. To *play the hangment*, to be much enraged—to play the very deuce.

HANK *v.* to fasten, to form into *hanks* or skeins.—HANK, *s.* a skein of thread, a rope or latch for fastening a gate. Isl. *hant*, a collar or chain. To keep a *good hant* upon your horse, is to have a good hold of the reins. To make a *ravelled hant*, to put any thing into confusion.

HANK, a habit. The same as HANT. Primarily a chain or band.

HANKLE, to twist—to entangle thread, silk, or worsted.

HANNIEL, a loose, disorderly fellow—one not to be trusted.

HANSEL, or HANDSEL, the first money received for the sale of goods, an earnest given on hiring a servant. The fish women and hucksters in Newcastle regularly spit upon what they first receive in a morning to render it propitious and lucky—that it may draw more money to it. Su.-Got. *handsoel*, mercimonii divenditi primitiæ. V. Ihre. The Germans employ their twin-expression *handkauf*, in identically a correspondent meaning. Hansel is also the *first* use of any thing.

"Some parled as perte,
As provyd well after,
And clappid more for the coyne,
That the kyng owed hem
Thanne for comfforte of the comyne
That her cost paid
And were behote *hansell*
If they helpe wolde."

*The Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of
Richard II., p. 30.*

"And upholderes an heap
Efly by the morne
Geve Gloton with glad chere
Good ale to *hanselle*."—*Piers Plowman.*

HANSEL-MONDAY, the first Monday in the New Year ; when it is customary to make children and servants a present. Huloet defines *handsell*, "a new year's gift."

HANT, custom, practice. "At your and *hants*." At your old habits. Chaucer uses it in this sense.

"A good wif was ther of beside Bathe
But she was som dele defe, and that was scathe,
Of cloth making she hadde swiche a *haunt*
She passed hem of Ipres and of Gaunt."

Prologue to the Wife of Bathe.

HANTLE, much, many, a great deal, a handful. Swed. *antal*. Germ. *anzahl*, a great number, a large quantity.

HANTY, wanton, unruly, restive. Grose. See, also, Ray.

HAP, to cover warmly, as in bed. Sax. *heapean*, to heap upon.

HAP, *s.* a cover of any kind of stuff, but generally applied to one of coarse material. There is an ancient popular distich in Newcastle, in allusion to the celebrated Roger Thornton—one of its most wealthy merchants and greatest benefactors—who, it is said, arrived there literally in the situation described—

"At the Westgate came Thornton in,
With a *hap*, a halfpenny, and a lambskin."

In Stowe's transcript of Leland's Itinerary, there is a different but evidently a very corrupt version of the couplet—

"At the West-Gate came Thornton in,
With a *happen* hapt in a ram's skyne."

HAPPEN, **HAPPENS**, perhaps, possibly, it may be.

HAPPING, a coarse covering, a rough rug for a bed. *Hap-harlot*, a coverlet for a servant, is a very old word.

HAB, the upright timbers of a gate, to which the ellems (bars) are fixed.

HAB, or **HARR**, a mist or thick fog. Probably from Sax. *har*, *hare*, hoar. Ray has *harl*, a mist. *V.* Skinner, a sea *harr*.

"A northern *har*
Brings drought from far."—*Prov.*

HARD-CORN, wheat or maslin in the grass state. Probably from being sown before winter. The compiler of the Glossary to the Charters of Endowments, Inventories, and
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Account Rolls, of the Priory of Finchale (the late Mr. Gordon), describes *hard corn* to be wheat as opposed to barley and oats, perhaps from its hardihood in braving the winter, and states that it is a mistake to suppose that the term *hard corn*, which is still in use, refers merely to wheat or maslin in the blade or on the ground.

HARDEN, to grow dear. "The market *hardens*."

HARDLEYS, scarcely, hardly. Universal among the vulgar.

HARN, or HARREN, a term for coarse linen cloth. Perhaps, originally, a literary friend conjectures, from Germ. *hären*, made of hair; as brewers' aprons sometimes are.

"Alas! when shul my bones ben at reste?
Mother, with you wold I changen my cheste,
That in my chambre longe time hath be,
Ye, for an *heren* clout to wrap in me."

Chaucer,—*The Pardoner's Tale*.

HARNS, brains. Used only in the plural. V. Todd's Johnson.

"Bonnok with that deliuerly
Roucht till the porter sic a rout
That blud and *harnys* both came out —*The Bruce*.

HARP, to be constantly dwelling on one topic, to repeat a thing incessantly, to grumble. "Harping on one string."

HARRY, to harrow, to pillage, to make a predatory incursion. Sax. *hergian*, to harrow, to pillage. Swed. *härja*, to ravage, to lay waste. The word, in this sense, is by no means confined to Scotland, as Dr. Johnson supposed. It is common in Northumberland and Durham; particularly as applied to the taking of a bird's nest; and being used by Milton, ought to be considered as classical English.

"The Saxons with perpetual landings and invasions *harried* the South coast of Britain.—*Hist. of England*, Book II., p. 108.

"Say what thou wolt, I shall it never telle
To child ne wif, by him that *harwed* hell."

Chaucer,—*The Miller's Tale*.

"And boldly brent Northumberland
And *harried* many a towyn."—*Battle of Otterburn*.

HARRY. To "*play harry*" over a person is, to beat, or punish severely.

HARRYGAUD, a blackguard sort of person. Ray says, a wild girl; but, I think, I never heard it applied to a female. My friend Mr. Ward, however, informs me that it often is; and then signifies, unsteady, a gad-about. The word is sometimes pronounced *haddygaud*.

HARUMSTARUM, **HARUMSCARUM**, wild, unsettled—running after you know not what. Germ. *herum-schar*, a wandering troop; plural, *scharen*, vagabonds.

HASH, a sloven, one who does not know how to act or behave with propriety—a silly talkative person. In 1655, Henry Hedley was fined 3s. 4d. for calling William Johnson, one of the stewards of the incorporated company of Bricklayers and Plasterers, a *slavering hash*. V. M'Kenzie's Hist. of Newc., p. 700.

HASK, coarse, harsh, rough, parched. Germ. *harsch*, rough—with the common suppression of the *r*. A *hask wind* is keen and parching. *Hask-lips* are parched lips. The word is also applied to the sense of feeling, when any thing from its touch appears unpleasantly dry or hard. Coarse worted is *hask* to the feeling, *Husky* is cognate—the husk of a nut—the rough envelopement. Coal is said to be *hask* when it is brittle, and hard to work.

HASSOCK, a reed, or rush; hence, a stool or cushion to kneel upon at church, is called a hassock. Sw. *vass*, a rush, and *säck*, a sack. There is a tract of land adjoining the Tyne, near Dunston, called the Hassocks, which, it is probable, was once covered with hassocks. Sir John Swinburne informs me, that hassock is used on the moors for a tuft of rushes, or coarse grass, in very soft boggy ground.

HATHER, **HETHER**, heath. "*Hather-buzzoms*"—besoms made of heath. "*Hether-bell*"—the heath-blossom.

HATTER, to shake. "I'm all *hattered* to pieces." Probably from the Fr. *heurter*, to knock or shake.

HAUGH, a low, flat, or marshy portion of land beneath higher

ground, by the side of a river, liable to be overflowed. *Isl. hagi*, *ager pascuus*. In *Cumb.* they are called *Holms*, which *see*.

HAUSE, the neck, the throat. A very old word. *Sax. Dan.* and *Germ. hals*. "It's down the wrang *hause*." Our early writers spell it *halse*.

" 'Lene me a marke,' quod he, 'but dayes thre
And at my day I wol it quiten thee
And if it so be that thou finde me false,
Another day hang me up by the *halse*.'—*Chaucer*.

"Many a truer man than he hase hanged up by the *halse*."
Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act V., Sc. 2

"Ther ne was raton in al the route,
For al the resaume of Fraunce,
That dorste have bounden the belle
Aboute the cattes nekke,
Ne hangen it aboute the cattes *hale*."

Piers Plowman.

HAUSE-BAND, a collar, or necklace.

"There's goud i' your garters, my Marian,
And silk in your white *hause-band*."—*Old Song*.

HAVER, *v.* to talk foolishly, to speak without thought. *Isl. gifra*, *blaterare*.—**HAVERS**, *s.* silly discourse, idle bantering nonsense.

"Dinna deave the gentleman wi' your *havers*."—*Redgauntlet*.

HAVER, *s.* oats. *Dan. havre*. *Swed. hafre*. *Dut. haver*.

HAVER-BREAD, **HAVER-CAKE**, large, round, thin oaten cakes, baked on a girdle. *Swed. hafrekaka*, oat cake.

" 'I have no peny,' quod Piers,
'Pulettes to bugge,
Ne neither gees ne gryn,
But two grene cheses,
A few cruddes and creme,
And an *haver cake*.'—*Piers Plowman*.

HAVER-MEAL, oatmeal. *Swed. hafrenjöl*. *Teut. haveren meel*.

"O where hae ye gotten that *haver-meal* hannock?
Silly, blind body, why, dinna ye see?"—*Sc. Song*.

HAVER-SACK, a bag in which oatmeal is carried. This is the

origin of the haversacks of soldiers—used formerly for carrying their haver-meal.

HAYERIL, a sort of fool, a half-wit. From **HAVER**, which *see*.

HAWK, to expectorate. Welsh, *hochi*, to throw up phlegm.

Shakspeare uses "*hawking or spitting*."

HAY-MAKING. When hay is first cut, it is called a *swede*, or *swathe*; which is in fact the grass *swayed* to one side by the scythe. Germ. *schwaden*, a row of new mowed hay. Dut. *swade*. When it is spread out it is named a *teed* (properly a *ted*); and when dried ready for gathering, a *whin-row*, *wind-row*, or *won-row*. It is next put into cocks, several of which are collected into what is called a *kyle*. Fr. *cueilli*, gathered. When these again are heaped as high as a man can *pitch* the hay to the top of the heap, it is called a *pike*.

HAZE, to drizzle, to be foggy. *V.* Ray's North C. Words.

HAZE-GAZE, wonder, astonishment—a state in which one *sees* dimly and confusedly, as through a *haze*.

HEADSMAN, **HEEDSMEN**, the next stage above a *half-marrow*, amongst putters, requiring a *foal* with him to *put* a corf of coals.

HEADWAYS, excavations in a coal pit at right angles to the *boards*, for the purposes of ventilating and exploring the mine.

HEAD-SHEETS, a sloping platform, towards the stem of a keel.

HEALD, or **HEAL**, to lean or incline to one side, to bend laterally. Sax. *hyldan*, inclinare, declinare.

HEAM, **H'YEM**, home. Dan. *hiem*. Swed. *hem*. *See* **HAME**.

HEAMS, or **HEAMSTICKS**, two pieces of crooked wood encompassing a horse's collar to which the traces are fastened. Isl. *hals*, collum. Teut. *hamme*, numella. Lat. *hamus*. This word is sometimes pronounced **YAWMES**, with the aspirate H before it—**H'YAWMES**. *Heaume* in old Fr. is *habillement de tête*; now as oxen were anciently used in agriculture, and yoked by the head, may not the *heams* have been thence derived?

HEAP, HEUP, a wicker basket, a dry measure somewhat correspondent to the BEATMENT. Sax. *hip*, species.

HEAF, a good many. "A *heap* of folks."—"A *heap* of bairns."

HEART-SCAD, any thing disagreeable or contrary to your experience or wishes ; grief, vexation. It is also a provincial name for the heart-burn—*heart-scald*.

HEARTSOME, merry, cheerful, lively—full of *heart*.

HEAVISOME, dark, dull, drowsy. Crav. Gloss.

HECK, a rack for cattle to feed in. Su.-Got. *hæck*. V. Thre.

HECK, an inclosure of *open* work—of slender bars of wood.

Germ. *hecke*, a hedge or partition.—HECK-BOARD, or HECK-BRED, the board at the tail of a cart.—HECK-DOOR, the inner door not closely panneled but only partly so, and the rest latticed. HALF-HECK, a half, or lower part of a door.

HECK, or HIKE, a term of cartmen to their horses ; whence, he'll neither *heck* nor *re*, *hike* nor *re* ; i. e. he is unmanageable—he will not hear reason. *Heck*, means "turn to the left," and *jee* means "turn to the right ;" *re* seems to mean the same as *jee* ; and, therefore, if he will neither *heck* nor *jee*, he is intractable.

HECK-BERRY. See HAGBERRY.

HECKLE, to dress tow or flax—to *hackle*. Swed. *håckla*.

Teut. *hekelen*.—HECKLER, a tow or flax-dresser. Teut. *hekeler*, carminator.

HECKLE, complexion. "She's light *heckl'd*," said of one of light hair ; "Ginger *heckle*" is used to describe the colour of a fighting cock.

HECKLE, HECKLE-FLEE, an artificial fly for fishing—made of the *heckle* feather so called, which grows on the neck of a cock.

HEDE-AND-HANG, to punish severely, though not to the extent expressed.

"Sum sayis ane king is cum amang us
That purposis to hede and hang us."

Lyndsay's Three Estates.

HEE, high.

"To se the dere draw to the dale
And leve the hilles *hee*,
And shadow him in the leves grene
Under the grene-wode-tre."

Ancient Ballad,—Robin Hood.

HEERIN, HARRIN, herring. "Fresh-heerin—fresh-heerin ;—
four twopence caller harrin—four twopence caller harrin ;
—here's yor cuddy's legs—here's yor Dumbar-wethers—
here's yor January harrin."—*Cry in Newc. Fish-market.*

HEEZE, to lift up with violence. Belg. *hysan*.

"The samen wyse as thay commandit ware
They did anone.—
Toward the left wyth meny *hets* and hale
Socht al our flot fast bayth with ough and sale."

Douglas' Æneid.

HEFT, a haunt. Su.-Got. *hæfd*, usus, consuetudo. Also, a
haft, a handle.

HEFTED, a cow is said to be hefted whose udders are distend-
ed for want of milking, in order to make a better shew.

HEIGH-HOW, an occasional assistant in the kitchen—a sort of
char-woman. So called, in all probability, from a notori-
ous propensity which a character of this kind has to all
sorts of low gossip and marvellous stories.

HELL, HELLE, to pour out in a rapid manner—*Dur.* and
North. Sax. *hægelan*, to hail. Isl. *hella*.

HELM-WIND, a singular phenomenon so called—generated in
that vast column of clouds which frequently hangs over
the summit of Cross Fell—a mountain encompassed with
the most desolate and barren heights—covering it like a
helmet, to an extent of several miles. On its first appear-
ance, there issues from it a prodigious noise, which in
grandeur and awfulness has been thought to exceed the
roaring of the ocean. It is not confined to any particular
season of the year, although it occurs more frequently in
the spring and autumn than at other times. Sometimes
there is a less cloud, in an opposite direction, called a

helm-bar, from an idea of its resisting the progress of the wind. The violence is greatest, when the helm is highest above the mountain. Beyond the line of its fury the air is frequently in a dead calm, and the sky serene. When this phenomenon occurs, the wind rushes with tremendous violence down the western slope of the mountain, extending two or three miles over the plain at the base, and frequently overturning whatever lies in its track. Much damage is often sustained in the Fell-side district by this hurricane, but the greatest devastation prevails on its occurrence during the period when ripe corn is standing. See further on this interesting subject, Hutchinson's *Cumb.*, Vol. I., p. 267; *Hist. of Carlisle*, p. 435; Jefferson's and the Rev. John Watson's remarks in *Jefferson's History and Antiquities of Leath Ward*, p. 313 & seq.

HELTER, the northern word for *halter*. Sax. *hælster*. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* Vol. II., p. 583.

HELTER-SKELTER, in great haste, violently, disorderly—unbridled, as it were. Skinner's derivation from Sax. *heolster sceado* (unless we reject Dr. Johnson's translation and to adopt that of Dr. Jamieson), seems to me far fetched; and that given by Grose, is, in my mind, equally fanciful. A friend suggests that it may be from *hic et aliter*; while Coles, and the author of the *Craven Glossary*, refer to the Dutch. But I am satisfied that *helter-skelter* is halter loose, halter broken, *effrænatè*. Thus Shakspeare expresses the exact meaning when he makes Pistol say,

"Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend,
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to thee;
And tidings do I bring."

2d Part of King Henry IV.

This is quoted, but its peculiar significance has been entirely overlooked, in Todd's *Johnson*.

HEMMEI, a shed or covering for cattle, a fold. Sax. *hælmæ*, tectum. Germ. *heim*, a tent, a house.

HEMPY, mischievous. Although it is generally applied jocu-

larly and innocently to giddy young people, of both sexes, yet it seems to have a prophetic allusion to an ignominious end, having the qualities likely to suffer by the halter.

HENNA, HANNA, have not.

HEN-PEN, the dung of fowls—manure from the *pen* where *hens* are kept. The country people sometimes use it in *bouking* linen. See BOUK.

HEN-SCRATTINGS, long pencilled clouds—said to indicate rain or wind—significantly called by the common people, “Mare’s tails.”

HERD, a keeper of cattle; answering to Sax. *hyrd*, Dan. *hyrde*, and Germ. *hirt*, one who attends cattle. From *hirt*, the Swiss have made a verb *hirten*, to tend cattle. In Newcastle, and other parts of the North, there is the verb *to herd*, signifying the same thing.

HERE’S T’YE, the rustic form of drinking healths in the North. Prynn, the oppugner of what he calls “pocular and pot-emptying health,” in the same year that he wrote a laborious pamphlet on the “Unloveliness of Love-Lockes,” produced his “Healths Sicknesse,” wherein he labours, with his accustomed enthusiasm, to prove “the drinking and pledging of healths, to be sinfull, and utterly unlawfull unto Christians.”

HERONSEW, HERONSEUGH a heron. Not merely a young one, as stated by Mr. Tyrwhitt. *V. Skinner, heronsues*. Chaucer, in the Squire’s Tale, describing the feast of Cambuscan, says,

“I wol not tellen of hir strange sewes,
Ne of hir swannes, ne hir heronsewes.

The word *handsaw*, in the proverbial expression of a man’s not being able to distinguish “a hawk from a handsaw,” which Shakspeare gives to Hamlet, is obviously a corruption for *heronshaw* (as it is written and pronounced in some places). There is a possibility of mistake in one case, but not in the other.

HES, has. The old form of the word.

HESP, to latch ; as, "*hesp* the door."

HESP, the fastening of a door or gate. It is properly the loop that slips over the staple, and is confined there by a lock and key.

HET, hot, warmed. Sax. *hæt*, heated. Swed. *het*, hot.

"These versis of gold and asure writte were,
Of whiche I gan astonied to beholde
For with that one encreased all my fere,
And with that othir gan my herte to bolde,
That one me *het*, that othir did me colve."

Chaucer,—*The Assemble of Foules*.

HETHER-FACED, rough-faced.

HET-PINT, warmed ale, with spirit in it.

HETTER, eager, earnest, keen. Perhaps from *het*, hot.

HEUCK, HUKK, *hook*, a crook or sickle without teeth. Dut. *hook*.

HEUK-BANE, the huckle-bone.

HEUCK-FINGERED, thievish—*digitis hamatis*. Perhaps, only cant.

HEUDIN, a piece of leather connecting the handstaff of a flail with the swingle—the *hooding* of the handstaff.

HEUGH, a rugged, steep hill side—a ravine. Sax. *hou*, mons. Lye.

"From that place syne unto ane cane we went
Under ane hyngand *heuch* in ane darne went."

Douglas' *Bened*.

HEUF, or HOOF, a measure, something less than a peck.

HEWERS, the men who work the coals in a coal pit.

HEXHAMSHIRE, a large portion of the county of Northumberland ; once a distinct Bishopric, with the privileges of a separate Palatine jurisdiction, but now an isolated part of the Archiepiscopal See of York. The name, though improperly, is still retained ; and the manor, comprising this extensive district, ever since the beginning of the reign of James I., has been called the Regality or Manor of Hexham. "*Regalitas sive manerium de Hexham*." In the reign of Elizabeth it is styled merely, "*Manerium de Hexham*."

H'YEL, whole, entire. Isl. *hiell*. Su.-Got. *hel*. Belg. *heel*, integer, totus.

H'YEL-WATER, whole water; said of a heavy fall of rain: a shower so heavy that the water seems unbroken.

HICKUP-SNICKUP, the hiccough. Shakspeare, in the Twelfth Night, uses the interjection *sneck up!* which—coming from such a drunken character as Sir Toby Belch—may fairly enough be supposed to designate a hiccough; though some of the commentators seem to think otherwise. The following couplet, thrice repeated, is a popular cure for this disagreeable convulsion.

"*Hickup-snickup*, stand up, stick up,
One drop, two drops—good for the hiccup."

Major Moor gives a different version of the lines—

"*Hickup-snickup*—look up—right up—
Three drops in a cup—is good for the hiccup."

HIDLINS, *adv.* secretly, clandestinely—applied to any thing done by stealth—quasi *hide-ling*.

"Bot Scilla lurkand in derne *hiddellis* lya."—*Douglas' Bneld*.

HIDER, hip. "A pain in the *hidge*."

HIGGLER, a tramping dealer in small agricultural produce.

Hine forth to *higgle*, to drive a bargain like a higgler.

HIGHT, called, named.

"Of which two, Arcita *highte* that on,
And he that other *highte* Palamon."

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

HIKE, to swing, to put in motion. Germ. *hoch*, high. A nurse *hikes* her child when she tosses it up and down in her arms. There is also the *hiking* of a boat.

HIKEY, HIKEY-BOARD, a swing. It is much better represented, than I can pretend to represent it, in Bewick's tail-piece of two monkeys engaged in the sport. See *Quadrupeds*, p. 484, ed. 1820.

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HIND, a servant or bailiff in husbandry. Sax. *hineman*.
Chaucer spells it *hine*.

"Ther n' as bailiff, ne herde, ne other *hine*
That he ne knew his sleight and his covine."

The Reve's Prologue.

HIND-BERRY, a raspberry. *Rubus Iædus* Sax. *hindberian*,
which Lye mis-translates into *fragum*. The corresponding
term in Danish is *hindbær*.

HINDER-ENDS, the refuse of any thing ; especially the offal of
such corn as remains after winnowing.

HINDERSOME, retarding, hindering ; as, "the weather is
hindbersome." Used in Herefordshire, and also in the Fo-
rest of Dean.

HING, to hang. Isl. *hengia*. Su.-Got. *henga*. Tuet. *henjen*.

"By that well *hinges* a basin
That is of gold fine."—*Iseult and Gawain*.

HINMOST, the hindmost.

HINNY, or HINNEY, a favourite term of endearment, expres-
sive of great regard. A mispronunciation of *honey*—used
with much effect by the Irish. Sometimes the term is ap-
plied ironically to a female of no good fame ; as, "she's a
canny *hinny*"—implying that she is the reverse of a chaste
woman. The French have a similar idiom, in the phrases
"*jolie fille*," and "*jeune cousine*." *Hinney* is also used
in a contemptuous light towards a man ; meaning a poor
creature, a Bæotian.

HINNEY HOW ! an interjectional exclamation of surprise, ac-
companied with gladness.

HIP, to hop on one foot. See HITCH.—HIP-STEP-AND-JUMP, a
youthful gambol.—HINCHY-PINCHY, something similar.

HIP, the fruit of the dog rose.

HIFE, to push, to rip or gore ; as with the horns of cattle.

HIPPEN, or HIPPING, a cloth for an infant—to put the *hip* in ?

HIPPEN-STONES, HIPPING-STONES, stepping stones—large stones
set in a shallow river, at a step's distance from each other,
to pass over by.

HIPPING, hopping on one foot.

"Hope cam *hippyng* after
That had so y-bosted
How he with Moyses maundement
Hadde many men yoholpe."—*Piers Plowman*.

HIRING, a fair or market at which country servants are hired.

Those, who offer themselves, stand in a body in the market-place, with a piece of straw or green branch in their mouths to distinguish them; or with wool, meal, &c., in or on their hats, as a badge of their trade. The engagement concluded, the lasses begin to file off, and pace the streets in search of admirers, while the lads, with equally innocent designs, follow their example. Having each picked up a sweetheart, they retire to different ale-houses, where they spend the remainder of the day in a manner that appears highly indelicate to a spectator unaccustomed to these rural habits.

HIRPLE, or HIPPLE, to halt, to go lame, to creep, to limp in walking. *V. Crav. Gloss. herple.*

"The hares were *hirplin* down the furs."—*Burns*.

HIRSEL, or HERDSEL, the number of sheep which one person can attend.

HERSILL, to slide down a bank on the posteriors. Jamieson very properly derives it from Teut. *aerselen*, and Belg. *aarzelen*, retrograde.

HIRST, HURST, a woody bank, a place with trees. Sax. *hyrst*, *hurst*. *V. Spelman, hursta*; and Kilian, *horscht*, *horst*. According to Lord Coke, it is a wood generally. We have *Hirst*, and *Long-hirst*, places in Northumberland. In the south of England it is *hurst*, and it forms the termination of many proper names.

—————"The courteous forest show'd
So just-conceived joy, that from each rising *hurst*
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been *nurst*
The Sylvens in their songs their mirthful meeting tell."
Drayton,—Poly-olbion.

HITCH, to hop on one foot. Identical with hip.—**HITCH-STEP-AND-JUMP**, a favourite amusement among boys.

HITCH, a small "trouble," or dyke, in coal-mines, generally limited to a few inches' dislocation, so that it does not interrupt the continuity of the coal; *mushroom hitches*, the inequalities in the floor of a mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances.

HITHER-AND-YONT, here and there. Sax. *hider and geond*.

HITY-TITY, **HOITY-TOITY**, haughty, flighty. Fr. *haute tête*.

HIVES, water-*blebs*, or blisters, an eruption of the skin.

SIL-GOT. *hasfwa*, to rise up. Sax. *hasflan*. Teut. *heffen*.

HOAST, a bad hoarseness, a cough. Sax. *hwosta*, tussis.

Swed. *hosta*. Dan. *hoste*.

"Stowin came steppand in with stendis
No renk mycht him arrest
Plat fut he bobbit up with bendis
For Mald he maid request;
He lap quhile he lay on his lendis
Bot rysand he was prest
Quhil he *hostet* at bayth endis
In honour of the feist."

Christ Kirk on the Green.

HOASTMAN, **HOSTMEN**, or (as it was formerly written) **OSTEMN**, an ancient fraternity or society in Newcastle, dealing in sea-coal. They were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, but appear to have existed as a guild from time immemorial. A stranger arriving at the port of Tyne, to buy coals, was called an *oaste*, or *oste*. V. Brand's Hist. of Newc., Pl. I., Seals, No. 11.

HOB, the side of a fire-place. Rather, as a literary friend has remarked, the head of the side. Germ. *haupt*. "Set the kettle on the *hob*," i. e., the flat place on the head.

HOB, a clown; contracted from *Robin*, a common rustic name.

HOB COLLINGWOOD, a name given to the four of hearts at whist; considered by old ladies an unlucky card.

HOB-AND-NOB, **HOB-OR-NOB**, the act of touching glasses in

pledging a health. Much has been written concerning this Northern expression. See Grose's Class. Dict. and Brand's Pop. Ant. *hob* or *nob*; Todd's John. *hob* or *nob*; and Nares' Gloss. *habbe* or *nabbe*. Sax. *habban*, to have, and *nebban*, to want, are much relied on for derivation; but is the term any thing more than a burlesque translation of *tête à tête*? *Haupt* is the German word for the head, and *knob* the ludicrous English word—from *knob*, a protuberance.

HOBLETY-HOY, an uncultivated stripling “neither man nor boy.” *V. Roquefort, hobereau*. Hoyden, with which this term seems connected, was formerly applied to any rude, ill-behaved person of either sex. Children call a large unmanageable top, a *hobblety-hoy*.

HOBBLY, rough, uneven. “A *hobbly* road, as the man said when he fell over the cow.”

HOBTHRUST, a local spirit, famous for whimsical pranks. In some farm-houses a *cock* and *bacon* are boiled on *Fastern's-eve* (Shrove Tuesday); and if any person neglect to eat heartily of this food, Hobthrust is sure to amuse himself at night with cramming him up to the mouth with *bigg chaff*. According to Grose, he is supposed to haunt woods only—*Hob o t'hurst*.

HOCKEY, another name for the game of **DODDART**—*hooky*, from the bent stick used. So the synonyme bandy, *bendy*. The verb *bandy* appears borrowed from the game, and directly allusive to it.

“I will not *bandy* with thee word for word.”

3d. Part Henry VI.

HODDY, the call to a goose.

HODGE, or **HOTCH**, to agitate the body; “to *hodge* and laugh,” is to laugh so as to shake the whole body, Teut. *hutsen*. Belg. *hotsen*, to jog, to jolt.

HOFKY! **HOFKY!** a term in calling to cows. A gentleman informs me that he heard this word used, with the exact tone of a Newcastle cowherd, by a German on the Rhine,

driving cattle. It was explained to mean, *allez doucement*. In Sax. *hóf* is a farm and farm-house ; the call, therefore, to the cow, is probably to come home.

HOFF, *hough*, to throw any thing under the thigh. HOFF, or HOCK, is also used for the limb itself.

HOG, a sheep in its state from a lamb to its first shearing ; after which it is a *dinmont* if a wedder, and a *gimmer* if a ewe. Norman Fr. *hogets*. In an account relating to the Monastery of Wearmouth, A. D. 1337, the Monks, in describing sheep of this sort, use the barbarous Latin word *hoggastri*.

HOGGERS, old stockings with the feet cut off, used as gaiters—riding stockings. Germ. *hocher*, higher ; or, perhaps, only a variation of COCKERS ; which *see*. An intelligent friend, however, informs me that *hoggers* is more likely from the *hocks*, which they chiefly cover.

HOGH, HOE, HOW, both a hill and a hollow. Sax. *hoh*, altus *hoco*, uncus. Properly a hollow on a hill. HOFK has the same meaning.

HOGMENA, a name appropriated to December, and to any gift during that month, especially on the last day—a new year's day offering. Sc. *hogmanay*. The poor children in the North, in expectation of this present, go about from house to house, knocking at the doors, chaunting their carols, wishing a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and begging their *hogmena*. The origin of the custom is uncertain. Some pretend to derive the term from the two Greek words, *αγια μην*, *holy moon* ; while others maintain that it is only a corruption from the French, *homme est né*, in allusion to the nativity.

“ The cottar weanies glad an' gay,
Wi' pocks out owre their shouter,
Sing at the doors for *hogmanay*.”—*Nicol's Poems*.

HOGMENA-NIGHT, a Northern term for new year's eve.

HOLLIN, the holly tree. Sax. *holen*.

HOLM, low flat land caused by alluvion—a small island. Sax.

holm. Dan. *holm*. Germ. *holm*. Swed. *holm*. Dry grounds nearly surrounded by the course of rivers, and low and level pasture lands near water, are in Cumberland called *Holms*:—The *Holms* on Ullswater and Windermere.—*Dunholm*, the ancient name of Durham. *Holm*, in the Saxon language, generally signifies the sea or a deep water, but it is frequently used with an adjective to designate an insular situation.

HOLT, a peaked hill covered with wood. Sax. *holt*, *lucus*. "*Holtes* hare or hore," a common phrase of romance, may either mean *grey woods* or bleak uplands. V. Glossary to Sir Tristram, v. *Holtes*. Chaucer, in *Troilus* and *Creside*, uses it to express simply woods.

"But right so as these *holtes* and these hayis
That han in Winter dedde yben and drie
Revestin hem in grene, when that Maie is,
Whan every lustie beste listith to pleie."—B. 3, l. 352.

HOLY-STONES, *holed-stones*, are hung over the heads of horses as a charm against diseases, and to scare the witches from riding the cattle: such as sweat in their stalls are supposed to be cured by the application. I have also seen them suspended from the tester of a bed, as well as placed behind the door of a dwelling-house, attached to a key—to prevent injury from the midnight hags of "air and broom." The stone, in all cases, must be found naturally holed—if it be made it is thought to have no efficacy. See **ADDER-STONE**.

HONEST, decent, well-behaved. An old sense of the word. It is also used as a term of kindness, without reference to the individual being really *honest*. It is told of a late baronet, who was chairman of quarter sessions in an adjoining county, that when a prisoner was to be sentenced, the usual commencement of his address was—"Well, my *honest* man, you have been convicted of a felony."

HONEST-LIKE, respectable in appearance.

HONGERED, ill fed.

HOOR, a whore. Sax. *hure*; from *hyran*, to hire. Welsh, *huren*, a prostitute—*huriaw*, to take hire or wages. This idea runs through other languages. Gr. *πορνή*, a harlot; from *πειραν*, to sell. Lat. *meretrix*; from *mercor*, to earn or get money.

“Nan Bullen, that Hoore, shall not be Queen.”

Ellis' Letters Illustrative of Eng. Hist.

This spelling expresses the classical pronunciation. *See* Walker.

HOP, *v.* to dance. Sax. *hoppan*. Teut. *hoppen*. This is the original sense of the word. Though unnoticed by the great Lexicographer, it has not escaped his able editor, Mr. Todd.

HOP, *s.* a rustic dance. *See* HOPPEN, HOPPING.

HORF, the head of a vale, frequently near the source of a stream; a narrow valley; a sloping hollow between hills; often confined to a vale without a thoroughfare. Sometimes it means a hill, or rather a depression on the top of a hill. The word enters into the composition of several local appellatives in the Northern counties.

HOPPLE, to tie the fore legs of a horse or other animal to prevent its straying.—**HOPPLES**, the ligatures with which the animal is *hopp*led.

HOPPEN, **HOPPING**, a country wake or rural fair; several of which are held in Northumberland, and many in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle. *Hopping*, or dancing, displaying a scene of much old-fashioned sort of fun and merriment, was always the favourite amusement at these meetings; hence the name. In former days, neither wake nor feast could be properly celebrated without the lads and lasses footing it on the green. A very humorous description of a *hopping*, and particularly curious as it enumerates the names of the dances in vogue among these rustic performers at the commencement of the seventeenth century, may be seen in Heywood's *Woman kill'd with Kindness*, Dodsley's *Old Plays*, by Reed, Vol. VII. Allu-

sion is also made to these sports in a *Joco-serious Discourse between a Northumberland Gentleman and his Tenant, a Scotchman*, a rare poem, printed in 1686, 4to.

“To horse-race, fair, or *hopptn* go,
There play our casts among the whipsters,
Throw for the hammer, lowp for slippers,
And see the maids dance for the ring,
Or any other pleasant thing;
F*** for the pigg, lye for the whetstone,
Or chuse what side to lay our betts on.”

Of the sports at the hopping near Newcastle, the following notice was circulated, in 1758:—“On this day (May 22) the annual diversions at Swalwell will take place, which will consist of dancing for ribbons, grinning for tobacco, women running for smocks, ass races, foot courses by men, with an odd whim of a man eating a cock alive, feathers, entrails,” &c. &c.

HOPPLE, to tie the legs or hoofs of an animal, so as to prevent it from straying. Teut. *hoppelen*.

HORNEY, or **HORNEY-TOP**, the end of a cow's horn made like a top for boys to play with.

HORNEY, or **HORNEY-WAY**, an untruth, a hoax. Virgil says, *true* visions come by the *horney* way. Can the expression have had its rise from his description?

“Sunt geminæ somni portæ: quarum altera fertur
Cornea; quæ veris facilis datur exitus umbris:
Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto:
Sed falsa ad cælum mittant insomnia manes.”

Æneid, lib. vi., v. 893.

Hornie, it may be added, is a common name in Scotland, for, to adopt the expression of Reginald Scot, “an ouglie divell having hornes on his head.”

HORSE-COUPER, a horse dealer of an inferior order.

“As honest as any *horse-couper* of them all.”—*Redgauntlet*.

HORSEGODMOTHER, a large masculine wench; one whom it is difficult to rank among the purest and gentlest portion of the community.

HORSE-KNOPS, knap-weed. *Centaurea nigra*, a coarse plant in meadows and pastures. *Centaurea Cyanus*, (Blue-bottle) in gardens (*var. colore*) and corn fields. Blue-bottles give a fine blue colour by infusion.

HORSE-SHOES, the game of coits, or quoits—because sometimes actually played with *horse-shoes*.

HOT, a sort of square basket, formerly used for taking manure into fields of steep ascent; the bottom opened by two wooden pins to let out the contents. I have heard old people say, that between the confines of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, it was common for the men to occupy themselves in knitting, while the women were engaged in the servile employment of carrying these hots on their backs. It has been remarked to me, by more than one literary friend, that *hot* is *hod*, the instrument used by bricklayers. But I would prefer deducing it from Fr. *hotte*, which Cotgrave defines “a scuttle, corbis dossuaria, a basket to carry on the back.”

HOTT, a clump of trees, plants, &c., as “*Birk-hott*.” So, when persons or things are *huddled* or clumped together, they are said to be “all in a *hott*.”

HOT-POZ, warmed ale with spirit in it. Called also **HET-FINT**.

HOT-FOOT, **HOT-TROD**, a term now peculiar to the borders, implying that the delinquent was pursued and taken immediately after the offence was committed. Barbour uses it in this sense, in describing the Battle of Bannock Burn, and we find *fote hot* in Chaucer and other early English writers, used in the same sense.

“Ne ther was Surrien non that was converted,
That of the conseil of the Soudan wot,
That he n' as all to-hewe, er he asterted :
And Custance han they taken anone *fote-hot*.”

Chaucer,—*The Man of Lawe's Tale*.

“The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds and bugle horn, and was called the *hot-trod*.”

HOTTER, to shake, to harass, to weary. "I'm all *hottered* to pieces," said of a jumbling ride in an uneasy vehicle. See **HATTER**.

HOUGH, the public whipper of criminals, the executioner of felons, in *Newcastle*—still a *regular officer* of the town, with a yearly salary of £4. 6s. 8d. He is said to have obtained this name from a power which he had formerly of cutting the houghs, or rather the sinews of the houghs, of swine that were found infesting the streets. In Ruddiman's excellent Glossary to Gawin Douglas's Translation of Virgil's *Æneis*, to *hoch*, from Sax. *hoh*, is rendered "*suffragines succidere*," to hamstring.

HOUSEN, a property in houses. This is merely the Saxon plural; some instances of which, notwithstanding its having in general given way to *s*, are still to be found in our language.

HOUT! an exclamation of disapprobation, or disbelief. This interjection, though now used only by the vulgar, may, I think, be traced to Su.-Got. *hut*, apage; Welsh, *hwt*, off! away!

HOURS! an expression of dissatisfaction, implying a degree of irritation, and sometimes of contempt—equivalent to *pskaw*, in more polished language.

HOUT-YE! an expression of surprise.

HOVE, to swell. Dan. *hove*. Swed. *håfva*. Used by Tusser. Cattle are said to be *hoven*, when swollen by over-feeding in rank clover.

How, hollow, empty. Su.-Got. and Sax. *hol*, *cavus*.—**How-I'-THE-WAME**, hungry.

How! **How-marrow!** a favourite salutation among the pit-men.

HOWDON-PAN-CANT, an awkward fall, an overturn.

HOWDON-PAN-CANTER, a slow, ungraceful mode of riding.

HOWDY, **HOWDY-WIFE**, a widwife. Brand sneers at the derivation from "*How d' ye*—midwives being great gossipers," but I think that which he supplies is far more ridiculous.

I have not been fortunate enough to meet with any origin to my own satisfaction, but I may perhaps be permitted to observe, in defence of what has been so much ridiculed, that "*How d' ye*," is a natural enough salutation to a sick woman from the midwife ; who, by the way, is generally a great prattler. It may be also remarked, that in Scotland, the "*Clachan Hodie*" is a common term for the village midwife. As it is with the antiquaries, so I fear with etymologists—*ancient* women, "whether in or out of breeches," will occasionally betray themselves. See Jamieson, for some judicious remarks on the word.

Howk, to dig imperfectly, to scoop—to make a hole in the earth in a bungling manner.

Howl, *s.* a hollow or low place. Sax. *hol*, latibulum.

"Wherever there's a hill ther's sure to be a *howl*;" or, as Barthelemi (apologizing for the huge faults of Homer's heroes) expresses it "*la nature a placé l'abyme à coté de l' elevation.*"

Howl, Howle, *a.* empty, hollow. "To be *howl*"—hungry.

"The *howl* quarter of the year"—the winter quarter, when times are flat and wages lowered.

"And thanne cam Coveitise,
Kan I hym naght discreyve
So hungrily and *holwe*
Sire Herwy hym loked."—*Piers Plowman*.

"And he was not right fat, I undertake,
But loked *holwe*."—*Chaucer*,—*Clerk's Prologue*.

Howlet, the barn or white owl, which, in its flight, occasionally utters loud screams or *howls*. Fr. *hulotte*. Shakespeare introduces the word in Macbeth.

"Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *howlet's* wing."

"Gode Ivy
What byrdys ast thu?
Non but the *howlat*
That kreye how, how."

The Contest of the Ivy and Holly, temp. Hen. VI,
Ritson A. B. i., p. 133.

HOWLET, a term of reproach ; probably from the owl being considered a bird of ill omen.

HOWL-KESLOP, an empty stomach. *See* How.

HOWL-KITE, a vulgar name for the belly.

How 'WAY, come away ; a term of solicitation very common in Newcastle and the vicinity. It is also called out by rustic auctioneers to gather an audience. If not *hie*, or *hoy away* ; it may, perhaps, claim descent from *oyez*. Some of these personages use the word, or pronounce it, *hoze—yaze*.

How's A' WI' YE ? how are you ? a common mode of salutation.

HOY, *v.* to heave or throw ; as a stone.

HOY, **HOY-CART**, *s.* a cart drawn by one horse only.

HOYT, an awkward ill-bred youth, a lazy idle fellow.

HOYTING, riotous and noisy mirth—an old sense of the word.

HUBBY-SHEW, **HUBBY-SHOO**, **HUBBLEDSEHEW**, a disturbance, a noise, a state of confusion. Teut. *hobbelen*, inglomerare ; and *schowe*, spectaculum.

HUD, the side, or rather the covering of the top of the side, of a fire-place within the chimney of a country cottage—the *hood*. Pans not in use are placed on the "*hud stane*." *See* **HOB**.

HUDDICK, or **HUDDOCK**, the cabin of a keel or coal barge.
Dut. *hut*, steerage.

HUEL, or **HEUL**, the skin or shell, the husk of a nut, or of grain.

HUEL, a gluttonous, greedy fellow. "He's a *huel* for fish."

HUG, to carry ; requiring the grasp of the arms.

HUGGERMUGGERING, doing any thing in a confused, clandestine, or unfair manner. *V.* Todd's Johnson, and Nares' Gloss.

HUILLY, or **HEULLY**, delicate in health, often complaining, weak, feeble, tender, timid, petted, peevish. It does not correspond to Sc. *hooly*, which implies slow and softly ;

but seems to be derived from *houl*; being, as it were, *thin skinned*—soon hurt.

HULK, a lazy, clumsy, bulky fellow. Shakspeare has "the *hulk* Sir John;" and in Newcastle they talk of an "idle lazy *pay-wife hulk*."

HULL, a place in which animals are confined for the purpose of fattening; as a *swine-hull*; a *duck-hull*. Germ. *höhle*, a den.

HUMBLE, or **HUMMEL**. To *humble* barley, is to break off the beard or awns, with a flail or other instrument. It is a sort of second thrashing. Su.-Got. *hamla*, to mutilate. Allied to this, is a *hummelled-cow*, a cow without horns.

HUMLUCK, the Northern pronunciation of Hemlock.

HUMMA, as much as can be held between the finger ends and the thumb. A housewife giving directions for the stuffing of a duck, includes a "*humma*" of sage.

HUMMER, to make a low rumbling noise. *V. Jam. Supp.*

HUMOURSOME, full of whims—*humourous* in Shakspeare's sense.

HUNKERED, elbowed, bowed, crooked. Lat. *uncus*. "This wheat is sadly *hunkered*."

HUNKERS, haunches. This word seems used by the Northumbrian vulgar only in the sense of *sitting on the hunkers*; that is, with the hams resting on the back part of the ankles, the heels generally being raised from the ground. Such is the position of a woman milking a cow, which in Durham is called *hencow* fashion, probably from *hen* and *cower*, to sit on eggs—from the position of a brooding hen. A friend of mine connected with a colliery, where a child had been injured, enquiring of the father how the accident happened, received the following answer, which I am induced to give as a specimen of *Pit* language:—"It was *sitten on its hunkers* howking glinters fra amang the het ass, when the lowe teuck its claes, and brant it the varry a*se;" which may be translated, it was sitting on its haunches digging vitrified shining scorix among the hot

ashes, when the flame caught its clothes, and burnt it to the very buttocks.

HUNT-THE-HARE, a common game among children, played on the ice as well as in the fields.

HURCHIN, or **URCHIN**, a hedgehog. *Armoric. heurreachen. See URCHIN.*

HURL-BARROW, a wheel-barrow.

HURTER, the shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks. *Fr. heurter*, to knock.

HURTLE, to contract the body into a round form, as through pain, severe cold, &c. *Hurtle*, to crowd confusedly together, is classical.

“Iron sleet of arrowy shower,
Hurtles in the darkened air.”—*Gray.*

HURTSOME, hurtful.

HUSBANDMAN, an agricultural labourer, though its original sense was much more extended, implying the head of a family. *Sax. husbanda*, a husband. Chaucer uses it, for the master of the house.

“So long he went fro hous to hous, til he
Came to an hous, ther he was wont to be
Refreshed more than in a hundred places,
Sike lay the *husbond man* whose that the place is.”

The Sompnoure's Tale.

HUSE, a short cough, a hoarseness. *Germ. husten*, a cough. *See HOAST.*—**HUSEKY**, ill of a cold, hoarse.

HUTCH, a chest. The Hutch, in the Guildhall of Newcastle, is a fine old chest, on which the Chamberlains of the Corporation transact their business. It is, in fact, the town's treasury. *Lat. huchia. Fr. huche.*

“Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that
bolting-hutch of beastliness, that swollen parcel of dropsies,
that huge bombard of sack.—*Shak.,—1st Hen. IV.*

“Till Parnelles purfill

Be put in hire *huche.*”—*Piers Plowman.*

HUTHERIKIN-LAD, a ragged youth—an uncultivated boy. *Germ. hutte-kind*, a cottage child.

HUTTOCH, ten sheaves of corn, set two and two upright, and two hoods, one at each end, to cover them. The *huttoch* is used when corn is short in the straw, the *stook*, when of moderate or ordinary length.

HUZ, **Uz**, *we*, as well as, *us*. In very general use.

I

ICE-SHOGGLE, an icicle. Sax. *ice-icel*. Dut. *yskegel*. Mr. Todd, on the authority of Grose, has admitted *ickle*, which I should have thought the proper name for these stalactites (and not icicle) had not Shakspeare left us, "When *icicles* hang by the wall." The *ice* has certainly very much the appearance of a corrupt addition. I have been informed, since writing this article, that *icle* is a general name for stalactite.

"Ouer craggis and the frontis of rockys sere
Hang grete *ysc* *schokkittis* lang as ony spere."

Gavin Douglas.

I'FAKINS, in faith—a frequent asseveration among the common people. Shakspeare uses *i'faith*, on several occasions.

ILK, each, every—the same, the like. Sax. *ælc*—*ilc*.

ILL, *v.* to reproach, to speak *ill*.—**ILLWILLED**, *a.* malevolent, ill-natured. Isl. *illoilie*, malevolentia.

ILL-FAURED, ill-favoured, ugly.

ILL-TWINED, peevish, ill-tempered.

IMP, an addition to a bee-hive. Also, one length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing line.

IN-BY, the inner chamber of a house.

INCLING, a desire, an imperfect hint or intimation. Etymologists have differed as to the derivation. I was once inclined to view it as from Fr. *un clin* (d'œil) a wink, if not from Su.-Got. *wincka*, connivere. But Mrs. Hutchinson (Memoirs, 4to., p. 357) writes the word *inclin*, quasi penchant—a leaning, an inclination.

"I had an *inkling* of that yester night,
That Flowerdale and he should meet this morning."

London Prodigal, Act III., Sc. 3.

INCOME, any swelling or other bodily infirmity, not apparently proceeding from any external cause—or which has formed unexpectedly. *Ancome*, in the same sense, is an old word.

INCOMING, ensuing, as “the *incoming* week,” the next week.

INDIFFERENT, tolerable, in pretty good health. *V. Crav. Gloss.*

INFIELD-LAND, arable land which receives manure, and according to the old mode of farming, is kept still under crop. *V. Jam.*

ING, a meadow—a pasture. The word often occurs in the names of places; and is common to the Saxon, Danish, and other Northern languages. It seems originally to have meant an *in* or inclosure, as distinguished from the common field; though it is now chiefly applied to low moist ground, or such as is subject to occasional overflowings. *Ihre* says, *æng* is a flat meadow between a town and a river on which the market or fair is held; which is an exact description of the *Ings* on which the great fortnight fair for cattle is held at Wakefield.

INGATE, the entrance to a working place in a coal mine.

INGATE, the entrance or inlet for a current of air in the working of a pit.

INGLE, a fire, or flame. Gael. *aingeal*. *V. Todd's Johnson.*

“Sum vtheris brocht the fontain wattir fare,
And sum the haly *ingil* with thame bare.”

Douglas' Æneid.

INKLE, an inferior kind of tape. “Beggars *inkle*.” See **THICK**.

Inkle was a sort of coarse tape wove by beggars and other itinerants. Cartwright, in “The Royal Slave,” makes one of the prisoners say to the gaoler—“I know the promotion of your family; she came from the web-errantry of highway *inkle*, to the domestique turning and winding of home-bred hemp.” *Cartwright's Royal Slave, Act I., Sc. 1.*

INMEATS, those portions of the inside of an animal which are used for food. Sw. *innaete*, intestines. **INWARDS**, the entrails of an animal.

INNOCENT, *s.* a silly person, an idiot.

"1622, John Stephenson, *innocent*, buried the 20th December."
Medomsley Parish Register.

INSENSE, to make to understand, to inform or impart knowledge—to have *sense*, as it were, infused into the mind.
V. Nares' Glos. incense.

"I have *insens'd* the lords o' the Council that he is a most arch heretic."—*Shak.,—Henry VIII., Act V., Sc. 2.*

INSIGHT-GEAR, the furniture of a house.

"Henry Hume reft of two neiges and all his *insight* geare, to the valewe of 5*l.*"

Losses in the Middle Marches, Laned. MS. in Brit. Mus.

INTACK, an inclosure. A part *taken in* from a common. *In-hoke* is an old law term for any corner or any part of a common field fenced in from the rest. *V. Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. p. 297, and Gloss. vo. inhoc.*

IRONS, a term for spurs; probably as being made of *iron*.

IS, the third person singular of *to be*, is almost constantly used among the common people for the first and second persons. "*Is* sure, thou *is*"—am sure, thou art. In the *Canterbury Tales*, is the following line—

"I *is* as ill a miller as *is* ye."

Mr. Tyrwhitt, whose high authority it is a sort of heresy to question, seems to think that Chaucer has designedly given his Northern Clerks a vulgar, ungrammatical phraseology. But, I must confess, I have some doubt on the subject.

ISCA! ISCA! ISKA! ISKA! a Northumbrian shepherd's call to his dog. *Sc. isk, iske.* Mr. Lambe, in his Notes on the old poem of *The Battle of Floddon*, p. 66, fancifully observes, that this term is evidently an abbreviation of *Lysisca*, the name of the Roman shepherd's dog.

———"multrum latrante *Lysisca*."—*Virg. Ecl. 3.*

With greater probability it has been said, that it is from *Fr. icy*, hither; the word used in France for the same pur-

pose. Dr. Jamieson, however, remarks that Tuet. *aes*, *aesten*, and Germ. *ess*, signify a dog.

ISE, I shall, and sometimes *I am*.

IV, in.—INTIV, into. So pronounced by country people.

IVY-ROD, an ivy bush.

IZLE-STONE, a stone on the shore, near Bamburgh Castle; the Isle-stone. Probably the old pronunciation of *Isle* Fr. is here preserved, as it is in Isleworth on the Thames, which, by the Londoners, is always called *Isleworth*.—*Isle*, a hoar frost. Gloss. West. and Cumb.

IZZARD (often pronounced like the Germ. *z*), IZZET, the letter Z. Derived by Johnson from *s* hard, and by Walker, who contends it is *s* soft, from *s surd*.

J.

JABBER, *s.* garrulity. The verb is old. V. Todd's Johnson.

JACKALEGS, a large knife with a joint, so as to be carried in the pocket. Generally supposed to have obtained this name from *Jacques à Liege*, a famous Flemish cutler—before England had learnt to excel all the world in hardware.

JÆST, a joist, from *giste*, old Fr. (and not from *joindre*, as Dr. Johnson says, Todd not contradicting) and now spelt *gîte*, a place of rest, and thence in Scotland and Northumberland joists are called *dormants*, in classical English, *sleepers*.

JAG, a cart load.—York. Moor has *jag*, a waggon load.

JAGGER-GALLOWAY, a pony with a peculiar saddle for carrying lead, &c. In Teesdale, near Middleton, droves of these animals are to be seen carrying lead to the smelting mill. *Jagger*, in the Scottish language, means a *pedlar*—*jagger-galloway*, a pedlar's pony. Some of these itinerant *merchants*, as they are called, are yet in the practice of conveying their wares on galloways, a small, but spirited, breed of horses, from *Galloway*, a district of country in Scotland, famed for rearing them.

JAIBLE, to shake water to and fro in a vessel.

JAISTERING, swaggering, gesturing—gesticulating. It is

common to call a person of an airy manner, if a male, "a *jaistering* fellow ;"—and if a female, "a *jaistering* jade."

JAM, JUAM, *s. jamb.* Formerly written *jaumb.*

JANNICK, staunch, firm. *Yorkshire.*

JANNOCK, oat-bread made into a loaf. *Lancashire.* See **BANNOCK.**

JANTY, cheerful, smart. *Su.-Got. gantus*, to sport like children.

JARBLE, to wet, to bedew ; as by walking in long grass after dew or rain. *V. Todd's John. javel.*

JAR-WOMAN, an occasional assistant in the kitchen—a sort of char-woman ; which Tooke derives from *Sax. cyrran*, to turn—she not being regularly hired, but only for a turn. Mr. Jennings, however, thinks it ought to be *choor-woman* ; from *choor*, a West of England word for a job, or any dirty household work. See **CHARE.**

JAU, a wave. See **JOOK.**

"Hie as ane hill the *jaw* of the watter brak,
And in ane hepe come on them with an swak."

Douglas' Æneth.

JAUNIS, JAUNUS, the jaundice. *Fr. jaunisse* ; from *jaune.*

JAUP, *v.* to move liquid irregularly—to splash. "The water went *jauping* in the skeel." A rotten egg, also, is said to *jaup*, when, upon being shaken, a noise is heard like that proceeding from a bottle not full.

JAUP, *s.* the sound of water agitated in a narrow or irregular vessel. *Isl. gialfur*, a hissing or roaring wave ?

JAUP, to strike, to chip or break by a gentle though sudden blow. *Jauping paste-eggs* at Easter, is a youthful amusement in Newcastle and the neighbourhood. One boy, holding an egg in his hand, challenges another to give blow for blow. One of the eggs is sure to be fractured in the conflict, and its shattered remains become the spoil of the conqueror.

JAWDY, the stomach of a pig.

JAY-PYET, the Jay.

JEALOUS, *v.* to suspect.

JEDDART, the vulgar pronunciation of Jedburgh. The speedy execution which was sometimes done by the Scottish wardens, on notorious freebooters and border riders, at Jedburgh, gave rise to the proverb of "*Jeddart justice*," which means, to condemn first, and examine the evidence afterwards.

JEE, *v.* to move on one side. Swed. *gaa*, to turn round.—

JEE, *a.* crooked, awry; applied to a horse when driven in a cart. It is an intimation to move to the right.

JEEPS, a severe beating—a sound thrashing.

JENK, to jaunt, to ramble. From *junket*, to feast secretly.

JENKIN, a narrow place driven up the middle of a pillar of coal when it is about to be excavated.

JENNICK, true, proper, right. To be "*not jennick*;" to act improperly or shabbily.

JENNY-HOWLET, the tawny owl; very *clamorous* at night, and easily known by its *hooting*.

"When the gray howlet has three times hoo'd,
When the grimy cat has three times mew'd."

Witches' Gathering Hymn.

JESP, a hole or rent in cloth. Isl. *geispi*, oscitatio.

JEWEL, an expression of affection—familiar regard. Fr. *mon joie*, provincially *maw jewel*! It is also Irish.

"Ye jewels of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you."—*Shak.*,—*King Lear*.

JIGGER, an airy, swaggering person. "A comical *jigger*."

Perhaps, originally, one *disposed* or *suitable* to a *jig*.

JIMP, *a.* slender, neat, elegant, also scanty. See GIMP.

"And wha will lace my middle *himp*
Wi' a lang linen band?"

Ballad in Border Minstrelsy.

JIMMER, a small hinge for a closet door or desk. See an explanation of *jimmers*, with which the *gimmel* ring is thought to be connected, in Brand's Pop. Ant. Vol. II., p. 27. Also Nares' Gloss. *gimmel*; and Moor, *jimmers*.

JINGLE-CAP, shake cap. A game much practised among the young pitmen and keelmen. Sc. *jingle-the-bonnet*.

JINK, *v.* to sound or ring, to jingle.—**JINK**, *s.* a clink, or sharp rattle.

JINKERS, **BY JINKERS**, a sort of demi-oath. From *jingo*.

JINNY-SPINNER, a very long slender-legged fly. *Tipula rivosa*. Father Long-legs.

JOCKALEGS, the same as **JACKALEGS** which *see*. In Meyrick's Glossary of military terms of the middle ages, I find "*Jock-elys*, a strong knife with two blades." Our modern jockalegs, however, has only one blade.

JOCK AND JOCK'S-MAN, a juvenile sport, in which the *bon camarade* is to repeat all the pranks which the leader can perform. *See* the Tale of "Master and Man," in the Irish Fairy Legends. *See*, also, a long list of youthful games—many of them common in the North of England—in Moor's Suffolk words, *move all*.

JOGGLE, to cause to totter. Teut. *schockelen*, vacillare.

JOLLY, fat, stout, large in person. "A *jolly* landlady."

JOOK, to crouch or stoop suddenly, as if to avoid a blow. Germ. *suchen*, to shrink. "*Jook* and let the *jan* gan by;" that is, "stoop and let the wave go over you," *i. e.* yield to a present difficulty.

JOOKINGS, corn beat out of the sheaf in throwing off the stack; often a perquisite to those who assist in carrying the sheaves into the barn.

JORUM, a pot or jug full of something to drink. Chaucer has *jordane*, and Shakspeare *jorden*; both in the sense of a chamber substitute pour le *jardin*.

"The horrible crew,
That Hercules slew,
Were Poverty—Calumny—Trouble—and Fear:
Such a club would you borrow,
To drive away sorrow,
Apply for a *forum* of Newcastle beer."—*Cunningham*.

JOSEPH, a woman's great coat, the origin of the riding habit, and with country people still a substitute for it.

JOSKIN, a mason's labourer. *V. Jam. Supp. jaskin.*

JOUKEREY-PAUKEREY, any sort of underhand trick or dexterous roguery, artifice, or legerdemain. A friend in Edinburgh says, this phrase is derived from the two Scots words *jout*, to elude, and *paukie*, cunning, sly—the essential requisites of a juggler.

JOWL, *v.* to knock, or rather to call attention by knocking. Pitmen ascertain, by *jowling* against the coal, the probable thickness and direction of two approaching workings. “Gan an gie us a *jowl* to see if she's fair on.”

JUD, the portion of coal about to be removed by blasting. *See KERVE.*

JUDD, to butt as a sheep.

JUG, to go to rest; as partridges when they roost on the ground. *Su.-Got. huka*, avium more reclinare. *Serenius.*

JUMP-WITH, JUMP-IN-WITH, to meet with accidentally, to coincide. *Jump* occurs several times in Shakspeare; meaning in some places to agree with, in others to venture at, or hazard. In one place it appears to be intended for just.

JURNUT, an earth-nut. The same as ARNUT; which *see.*

JUST-NOW, *adv.* presently. In the South, *by and by.*

JYE, to stir, to turn round. “I cannot *jye* my neck, its so stiff.”—JYE, *a.* awry, crooked. *See JEE.*

K.

KAE! an interjectional expression of disbelief, contempt, or abhorrence; very common in Newcastle.

KAIL, cabbage, greens.—*North. Isl. kal. Dan. kaal. Swed. kål. Welsh. cawl. See Appendix to Johnstone's Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ, p. 276.*

KAIL, broth or pottage. *V. Jam. Supp. kail. 2d. sense.* There is a place in Newcastle called the *Kail-cross*; where broth was sold in former times.

KAIL, a turn; so used among school-boys in their games. “It's my *kail.*”

KAIL-GARTH, a kitchen-garden—a cabbage-garth—though often adorned with a profusion of flowers. Swed. *kålgård*.

KAIL-POT, a large metal pot for culinary purposes; originally, as Grose explains it, pottage pot.

KAINGY, cross, petted. See **CAINGY**.

KAIRN, the same as **CAIRN**; which *see*.

KAME, or **KAIM**. See **CAM**.

KAME, **K'YAME**, a comb. Sax. *comb*. Dan. *kam*. Sc. *kaim*.

KAMSTARY, mad. Perhaps the same as Sc. *camsterie*, *camstairie*, froward, perverse, unmanageable; which Dr. Jamieson derives from Germ. *kamp*, and *starrig* stiff; or it may be a sort of pleonasm, from *cam*; which in Gael. is applied to any thing crooked or awry, and stary, *staring*, wild-looking.

KARL-CAT, or **CARL-CAT**, a male cat. Sax. *carl*, masculine.

KARL-HEMP, or **CARL-HEMP**, the largest stalk of hemp—that which bears the seed.

KAED, a sheep's louse.

KERBUCK, a cheese. Gael. *cabag*.

KECKLE, to cackle, to laugh aloud. V. Jam. *kekkih*.

“And kayis keklys on the roof abone.”—*Gavin Douglas*.

KEDGE, to fill, to stuff. Hence **KEDGE-BELLY**, a large protuberant body, a glutton.

KEE, **KEE-SIDE**, *emphatically* the Newcastle Quay, extending from Tyne Bridge eastward.

“Fareweel Tyne Brig and cannie kee.”

Güchriet,—Voyage to Lunnon.

KEEK, to peep, to look with a prying eye, to view slyly. Su.-Got. *kika*, intentis oculis videre. Dan. *kige*. Dut. *kijken*.

“And at the last he had of him a sight
This Nicholas sat ever gaping upright
As he had *kyked* on the new mone.”

Chaucer,—The Miller's Tale.

“We went big St. Paul's and Westminster to see,
And aw war'nt ye I thought they luick'd pretty;

And then we'd a *keek* at the Monument to,
Which maw freind ca'd the Pearl o' the City."

Song,—Canny Newcassel.

KEEKER, in coal mining, a person employed to see that the coals are sent to bank in a proper state.

KEEL, *v.* to cool, to render cool. Sax. *cælan*, algere. Sir Thomas Hanmer—at best but a sorry expounder of our immortal bard—in attempting an explanation of

"While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot."

Shak.,—Love's Labour Lost.

strangely says, "to drink so deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like *turning up the keel of a ship!*" Major Moor is equally in error:—he thinks "scouring the pot with its bottom inclined conveniently for that operation; or *keeling* it in the position of a ship rolling so as to almost *show her keel out of the water.*" *V. Suffolk Words, killer or keeler.* The expression "*keel the pot,*" really means neither more nor less than to render it cool; that is, to take out a small quantity of the broth, &c., and then to fill up the pot with *cold* water; a common practice in Northumberland. Another mode of *keeling the pot*—and my friend, Mr. Raine, says, by far the most frequent one—is by raising a ladle full of the boiling liquid, which, after being exposed to the air for a few moments, is returned to its place. When this is done five or six times, in rapid succession, the *boiling over* is for a while effectually put a stop to. The word, in the sense of cooling, however, as used by Chaucer, is not confined to the kitchen—

"And then I drede to speke, till at the laste
I grete the ladie reverently and well,
When that my sigh was gon and overpate,
And doune on knees fall gan I knele
Beseechyng her, my fervent wo to kele."

Court of Love.

A friend informs me that he has seen a game played amongst children in Northumberland, the subject of which was *keeling the pot*. A girl comes in exclaiming "Mother,

mother, the pot's boiling ower." The answer is "Then get the ladle and *keel* it." The difficulty is to get the ladle, which is "up-a-height," and the "*steul*" wants a leg, and the joiner is either sick or dead.

KEEL, *s.* ruddle, or red ochre. Hydrated oxide of iron, used for marking sheep, &c. Gael. *cil*. Fr. *chaille*. Jamieson.

KEEL, a low, flat, clumsy-looking vessel or barge, evidently built after an ancient model, in which coals are carried from the *colliery-staiths* to the ships in the Tyne and Wear. Keel is a very ancient name, of Saxon origin, for a ship or vessel—*cool*, *navis*—though now restricted to mean the *bottom* only. On the first arrival of the Saxons they came over in three large ships, styled by themselves, as Versteegan informs us, *keeles*. In the Chartulary of Tynemouth Monastery, the servants of the Prior who wrought in the barges (1378), are called *kelers*, an appellation plainly synonymous with the present *keelmen*. In a writ of Bishop Neville (1440) the craft in which coals were brought from the upper to the lower part of the Wear are denominated "*keeles*."

KEELING, a cooling vessel. "*Kynlyn* or *Kelen* vessel, Cuvula." Promp. Parv.

KEEL-OF-COALS, eight *Newcastle* chaldrons—21 tons, 4 cwt.

KEEL-BULLIES, the *keelmen*, or crew of the keel—the partners, or comrades in the vessel; keel-brothers. *See* BULLY.

KEEL-DEETERS, the wives and daughters of the keelmen, who sweep the keels, having the sweepings of the small coals for their pains. To *deet*, or *dight*, in Northern language, means to wipe or make clean. *See* DEET.

KEELAGE, keel dues in port—payment of custom for every keel or bottom that enters a harbour. This word is in Todd's Johnson, but in too limited a sense.

KEELMEN, the watermen who navigate the keels; an exceedingly hardy and striking race of men.

KEELY-VINE, a black-lead pencil. *See* Monthly Mag. Vol. VI., p. 434. *See*, also, Jam. Supp.

KEEN, a chap. The hands are said to be *keen*ed, when the skin is broken or cracked by the frost, and a sore induced.

KEEN, is also used by the lower classes for caustic applied to wens or ulcers ; probably from the pain it occasions.

KEEP-THE-POT-BOILING, a common metaphorical expression among young people, when they are anxious to carry on their gambols with more than ordinary spirit.

KELD, the still part of a river, which has an oily smoothness while the rest of the water is ruffled. I have only heard this word on the Tyne, and confined to the meaning here given ; but a friend, who lately visited Ullswater, informs me, that when the day is uniformly overcast, and the air perfectly still, that lake has its surface dappled with a smooth, oily appearance, which is called a *keld*. The word is also, I find, a common term in Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, for a well or spring. Isl. *kelda*, palus. *Keld* is the name of a remote village at the head of Swaledale, which, I have no doubt, must have had its name from a deep still pool in the river. See **AKELD**.

KELK, *v.* to beat heartily.—**KELK**, **KELKER**, *s.* a severe blow. *V.* Gael. Dict. *sgaile*.

KELK, the roe or milt of fish. “Haddock *kelks*.”—*Newc.*

KELK, a term commonly used for the ordinary field hemlock—pronounced *humlick*. The Durham boys also call the young birds, just emerging from the shell, a “new *kelk*.”

KELFS, **POT-KELFS**, iron hooks from which boilers are hung.

KELTER, frame, order, arrangement, condition. *V.* Todd’s Johnson. It also means money, cash. Germ. *geld*.

KEMB, a stronghold—a term used by the Borderers.—*North*. Sc. *kaim*, a camp, or fortress.

KEMP, to strive against each other in reaping corn—rarely for any other superiority. Sax. *campian*, militare. Teut. *kampen*, dimicare. Swed. *kämpa*, to contend, to struggle. —**KEMPERS**, the competitors. Dut. *kamp*, a combat. According to Verstegan, the word is of noble descent. *V.* Rest. Decayed Intell. 8vo. p. 233.

KEMPS, hairs among wool, coarse fibres. *V.* Crav. Gloss.

KEN, *v.* to know, to descry, to be acquainted with. Su.-Got. *kaenna*. Dut. *kennen*. "*Aw kent him weel*"—I knew him well.

"Says t' auld man tit oak tree,
Young and lusty was I when I *kenn'd* thee—
But sair fail'd am I, sair fail'd now,
Sair fail'd am I, sen I *kenn'd* thou."

North Country Song.

KEN, *v.* to see.—KEN, *s.* a sight. KENNING, seeing. Arch-deacon Nares says, "In Scotland these words are still in full currency." He might have added, in the North of England also.

———"Fast by the sounne on hie
As *kennyng* mycht I with mine ele
Methought I saw an egles sore."

Chaucer,—Troilus and Cresside.

KENDAL GREEN, a kind of green cloth made in Kendal.

KENNEL, to kindle, to bring forth young.

KENNEN, KENNING, a measure of two pecks of corn, half a bushel.

KENSPECKED, KENSPECKLED, conspicuous—*specked*, so as to be easily *kenned*. *V.* Skinner.

KEP, to catch, to receive any thing in the act of falling. Sax. *cepan*. Teut. *keppen*, capture.

"Mourn, Spring, thou darling of the year!
Ilk cowalip cup shall *kep* a tear."—Burns.

KEPPY-BA', hand-ball. In former times it was customary, every year at Easter and Whitsuntide, for the mayor, aldermen, and sheriff of Newcastle, attended by the burgesses, to go in state to a place called the Forth—a sort of mall—to countenance, if not to join in the play of *keppy-ba'*, and other sports. The *esprit de corps* is gone, though the diversion is still in part kept up by the young people of the town; but it would of course, in these altered times, be considered highly indecorous to "unbend the brow of authority" on such an occasion. Puerile, however, as it

may seem, there was a time—if we may credit Belithus, an ancient ritualist—when the bishops, and even archbishops, of *some churches*, used to play at hand-ball with the inferior clergy.—Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis.

KERN, *v.* to churn. Goth. *kerna*. Sax. *cernan*. Teut. *kernen*.

KERN, *s.* a churn. Sax. *cerene*. Teut. *kerne*. Also (by a dialectical variation of *quern*), a hand-mill for grinding corn. See QUEERN.

KERN-BABY, an image dressed up with corn at a harvest home—*corn-baby*. The same as *maiden*, or *carline*, in Scotland.—KERN-SUPPER, the feast of harvest home. See MELL-SUPPER.—WIN-THE-KERN, to finish the reaping of corn. See MELL-DOLL.

KERN-MILK, butter-milk, *churn-milk*. Teut. *kern-melck*. An Anglo-Saxon supper; and still a favourite beverage among the rustics of the North.

KERSEN, KIRSEN, KURSEN, to christen. Dut. *kersten*. *Kersen* is an old way of writing the word.

KERSMAS, KIRSMAS, KURSMAS, Christmas.

KERVE, the first operation in preparing a *jud*, in a coal mine, for blasting, is the removal of a large portion of the foundation of the block; the expansive action of the gun-powder detaching the remainder in large masses.

KESH, the *ke*, or hollow stem of an umbelliferous plant. *Kyz*, a hemlock, occurs in Peirs Ploughman. Welsh, *cecys*.

KESLIP, KESLOR, a calf's stomach salted and dried for rennet—that which *loppers* or curdles the milk in order to make cheese. Sax. *ceselip*, coagulum. Germ. *kaselab*, rennet.

KESLOR, the belly, or stomach. *Kittle yor keslor*, a Newcastle trope for a chastisement. *Warm yor keslor*, a metaphor for a *hot-pot*.

KET, carrion, filth, useless lumber. Su.-Got. *koett*.

KETMENT, a dirty mixture, any sort of filth.

KETTLE OF FISH, a mode of cooking salmon. *See* an article by the late Sir Walter Scott on Sir Humphrey Davy's Salmonia, in Quarterly Review, No. 76.

KETTY, bad, filthy, dirty, worthless. "A *ketty* fellow."

KEVEL, a large hammer for quarrying stones.

KI, quoth.—**KIV-AW**, **KIV-I**, quoth I. *See* **LABBERING**.

KICK, the top of the fashion—in other language, quite the go—just the thing. **Q.** Isl. *kækr*, gestus indecorus?

KILL, the Northern word for a kiln. *V.* Jam. Supp.

KILL-COW, a matter of moment, or of consequence. "It's no great *kill-cow*"—it is only a trifling loss, an inconsiderable sacrifice.

KILLICOUF, a summerset. Probably from Fr. *cul-a-cap*, tail to head—head over heels. *Killing the calf*, a droll performance. *V.* Glossary to the Priory of Finchale. *V.* *Laerchambre*.

KILL-PRIEST, a jocular name for port wine—from which a very irreverent inference is drawn. But as Shakspeare says,

"Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well used; exclaim no more against it."—*Othello*.

KILT, to truss up the clothes—to make them like the Scotch *kilt*. **Dan.** *kilte-op*, to tuck up.

KIND, intimate.—**NOT KIND**, unfriendly, at enmity. *See* **THICK**.

KING'S-CUSHION, a sort of seat made by two persons crossing their hands, on which to place a third. The thrones on the reverses of the early Royal Seals of England and Scotland, consist of swords, spears, snakes, &c., placed in the manner of a *king's-cushion*.

KING'S-DYKES, the entrenchment which once surrounded the outside of the town walls of the town of Newcastle.

KINK, *v.* to laugh immoderately, to labour for breath as in the whooping cough; most likely derived from the spasmodic action which accompanies it. Teut. *kincken*, difficulter spirare.—**KINK**, *s.* a violent or convulsive fit of laughter or

coughing, especially when the breath is stopped. Sax. *cincung*, *cachinnatio*.

KINK, *s.* a twist or short convolution in a rope, especially when it is too hard "laid."

KINK-COUGH, the hooping-cough—*chin-cough*. The ignorant and the superstitious have various fooleries, for curing or alleviating this epidemic disorder—such as eating a *mouse-pie*, or hanging a *roasted mouse* round the neck—dipping the persons affected *nine* times in an *open grave*, or putting them *nine* times under a *pie-bald* horse—passing them *nine* times through the *mill-hopper*—making them ride on a *bear*—any thing, in short, to disgust and frighten them :— which, so far as it is a nervous disease, may possibly have a temporary effect. Another vulgar remedy was, three things prescribed by a man riding on a *pie-bald* horse.— A person so mounted, passing through a village in Northumberland, was stopped by the mother of a child that had the kink-cough, and requested to name three things as a cure. He declared that he knew nothing of physic, nor of anything likely to mend the child ; but being still urged to name three things, he at length answered "then gan thy ways h'yem and gie the bairn a piece butter and brede wi' sugar on't."

KINK-HAUST, the hooping cough. Teut. *kinck hoest*, asthma. KIP, an overgrown calf.

KIRK, a church. A very old English word, still retained in Northumberland. Sax. *cyrce*, *circ*. Su.-Got. *kyrka*. Germ. *kirche*. Dut. *kerk*. Gr. *κυριακη*.—KIRK-GARTH, the church yard.

"The Friars followed
Folke that were rich,
And folke that were poor
At little price they set ;
And no cors in the *kirke yard*
Ne *Kirke* was buried,
But quick he bequeath'd them ought,
Or quit part of his debt."—*Piers Plowman*.

KIRK-GARTH, a church yard. In remote country parishes, the kirk-garth, on a Sunday morning, is to the country people what the Exchange is to the London merchants : all general information being made known to the congregation.

KIRK-MAISTER, or **KIRK-MASTER**, a church warden. Tent. *kerk-maester*.—**KIRK-FOLK**, the congregation at a church.—**KIRK-HOLE**, a grave.

KIROK, a large heap of stones. See **CARBOCK**.

KIST, a box, a chest. Sax. *cist, cyst, cest*. Low Dut. *kiste*. Dut. *kist*. Common to all the Northern, and also to the Welsh and Cornish languages. The *over-sea kist* is an invariable item of furniture in ancient inventories. It is still to be found in old houses.

KISTING, a funeral. Borders of *North*. V. Tomlin's Law Dict. *kyste* ; and Jamieson, *kisting*.

KIT, properly a covered milking pail with two handles, but often applied to a small pail of any sort. Adopted, probably, from Sax. *kitte*, a bottle, or leathern bag for holding liquors.

KIT, a small barrel for pickled salmon—for which Newcastle, in days gone by, was much celebrated.

KIT, the stool on which a cobbler works, including all his tools.

KIT, a set or company. A general provincialism.

KITCHEN, *v.* to use thriftily, to be sparing of.—**KITCHEN**, *s.* all kinds of provisions, except bread. Also, a tea-urn.

KITCHEN-PHYSIC, substantial fare—good living—opprobrium medicorum.

"There was of old no use of physicks amongst us, and but little at this day, except it be for a few nice idle citizens, surfetting courtiers, and stauled gentlemen lubbers. The country people use *kitchen physicks*."—Burton,—*Anatomy of Melancholy*.

KITE, the belly. Allied to Mæ.-Got. *quid*, and Su.-Got. *qued*, venter. *Bag-kite* and *pod-kite*, are ludicrously applied to persons with *larger capacities* than common. "Running to *kite*"—becoming corpulent.

KITH, acquaintance. Sax. *cutha*. Not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.—**KITH-AND-KIN**, friends and relations.

“ It is ruthe to rede
How rightwise men lyvede,
How thei defouled hir flessch
Forsoke hir owene wille
Fer fro *kyth* and *kyn*
Yvell y-clothed yeden
Baddely y-bedded,
No book but conscience
Ne no riches but the roode
To rejoisse hem inne.”—*Piers Plowman*.

KITTLE, *v.* to tickle, to enliven. Sax. *citelan*, titillare. Fr. *kiselje*. Dut. *kittelen*. Teut. *kitzelen*. Swed. *kittla*. The word in this form is in Sherwood’s old Dictionary.

KITTLE, *v.* to litter, to kindle—to bring forth *kittens*. A very old word, written in Palsgrave, *kyttell*. This recalls to our memory the prophecy, which Thomas the Rhymers is said to have uttered concerning the desolation of his own house.

“ The hare sall *kittle* on my hearth stane,
And there will never be laird Learmont again.”

KITTLE, *a.* ticklish, hard, difficult. “ *Kittle wark*”—“ as *kittle* as a match.”

“ ‘ O mony a time, my lord,’ he said,
‘ I’ve stown a *kiss* frae a sleeping wench ;
But for you I’ll do as *kittle* a deed,
For I’ll steal an auld lurdane aff the bench.”

Christie’s Wail.

This word has other meanings ; as *kittle weather*—changeable or uncertain weather ; a *kittle question*—such as it is inconvenient or impolitic to answer ; a *kittle horse*—one unsafe to ride, or not easily managed—skittish.

KITTLE-BUSY, officious, interested about trifles.

KITTLE-THE-CHUMPS, to stir the fire.—*Durham*.

KITTLING, a kitten. A very ancient word. In Palsgrave, it is *kytlynge* ; in Prompt. Parv. *kytlinge* ; and in the Ortus Vocabulorum, *kyttelynge*. Juliana Barnes, or Berners,

writes *kendel of cats*, for a litter of cats. Hence, *kindle*, to bring forth young ; still in general use.

KITTY, a name formerly given to the house of correction in Newcastle. Su.-Got. *katta*, includere. Germ. *ketten*, to fetter. A similar place of confinement at Bridlington was formerly called the *kit*.

KITTY-CAT AND BUCK-STICK, a puerile game, described by Moor, in his Suffolk Words, under *kit-cat*. Strutt mentions a game, which used to be played in the North, called *tip cat*, or more properly *cat*. *V.* Sports and Pastimes, p. 86.

KITTY-WREN, the common wren—an elegant little bird, the reputed consort of the red breast, and generally regarded with reverential affection.

“ The robin and the wren
Are God’s cock and hen.”

KIZONED, or **KIZZENED**, parched or dried. Children are said to be so, when, from a weakened or pampered appetite, they loathe their food. “ *Kizzened* meat”—meat too much roasted. See **GIZEN** ; to which it is allied.

KLICK, a peg or knob for hanging any thing upon.

KLICK-HOOKS, large hooks for catching salmon in the day-time. *V.* Crav. Gloss.

KNACK, to speak affectedly, to ape a style beyond the speaker’s education. Germ. *knacken*, to crack, to “clip the king’s English.”—**KNACKIT**, one quick at a repartee, a clever child.

KNACK-AND-RATTLE, a quick and noisy mode of dancing with the heels, among the lower orders of society.

“ He jumps, and his heels *knack and rattle*.”

The Colliers’ Pay Week.

KNACK-KNEE’D, in-knee’d—having the knees so that they *knack*, or strike, against each other in walking—*knock-knee’d*.

KNAGGY, testy, ill-humoured, waspish. Derived, perhaps, from Swed. *gnaga*, to tease, to torment.

KNAGS, KNAGGS, pointed rocks, the rugged tops of a hill. *V.* *Ihre, knagglig.* See, also, **KNAP**.

KNAP, *v.* to break anything short off. To talk glibly with an attempt at refinement.

KNAP, the brow or projection of a hill. *Sax. cnæp*, vortex montis. *Isl. gnop*, prominentia. *Su.-Got. knæp*, summits montis. In the Gospel of Saint Luke (chap. iv., v. 29) where the Jews led our Saviour—*unto the brow of the hill*, the Saxon expression is, *wæs mantes cnæp*.

KNAP, a blow.

“ Colbrande was wroth of that rap,
He thought to give Guy a *knæp*.”

Romance of Sir Guy.

KNARL, a hunch-backed or dwarfish man. Old Eng. *knurle*, knot. Hence, a *knarled* or *knurled* tree, for a stunted or knotty tree.

KNAW, *v.* to know. *Sax. cnawan*. “Aw *knaw* it weel.”

KNEDE-CAKE, a cake kneaded with butter and baked on the *girdle*. *Knedde* is the ancient spelling of *kneaded*, as we find in Chaucer.

——— “ If love be serched well and sought
It is a sickness of the thought,
Anneald and *knedde* betwixte twinne.”

Rom. of Rose.

KNIFLE, to steal, to pilfer. *Q. Celt. cnefio*, to shear.

KNOBBLE, to hammer feebly. Also used in Herefordshire.

KNOCKING-MELL, a large wooden mallet with which our ancestors used to bruise and take the outer husk from the barley to fit it for the pot, before barley-mills were used.

KNOCKING-TROUGH, a stone-trough, or mortar, in which the operation alluded to in the last article was performed. Many hollow stones, originally applied to this purpose, are still to be seen about farm-houses. See **CREELING-TROUGH**.

KNOP, a knob or bauble.

KNOOP, the cloud-berry. *Rubus Chamæmorus*, from *cnæp*.

Sax. a knob. See **CLOUD-BERRY**.

KNOTTY-TOMMY, milk boiled and poured upon oatmeal.

KNOUTBERRY, a dwarf mulberry. *Rubus chamaemorus*. The common people give it this name from a tradition that king *Knut*, or Canute, once relieved his hunger by it.

KNOWE, the top of a hill—a bare rounded hillock or eminence.

Sax. *cnolle*. Teut. *knolle*, a hill or *knoll*.

KUSS, *v.* to kiss. Welsh, *cusan*.—**KUSS**, *s.* a kiss. Welsh, *cus*.

KY, **KYE**, or **KIE**, the plural of cow—*kine*. Sax. *cy*, *vaccæ*.

“ We had three *ky* that was baith fat and fair.”

Lyndsay's Thre Estaitte.

“ We have also another kind of doek growing in orchards, gardines, and about townes, and suche places as *kye* and oxen and other beastes use commonly to haunt and stand in.”

Turner's Herbal, 2d Part, fol. 21.

KYLE, a cock of hay. Fr. *cueillir*, to gather.

KYLOES, a small sort of cattle, bred in the Highlands of Scotland—said to be from *kyle*, a Gaelic word for a ferry—over which they are transported, But may it not be from Germ. *kuh-klein*, a small cow?

KYNE, cattle.

END OF VOL. I.

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